CMP-SCMP-72-52

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

U.S. ~~American~~ Consulate General
Hong Kong

December 1972

U. of ILL. LIBRARY

FEB 14 1973

CHICAGO CIRCLE

DISTRIBUTED BY:

NTIS

National Technical Information Service
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield Va. 22151

CMP-SCMP-72-52

中國大陸報紙摘要

Survey of China Mainland Press

American Consulate General
Hong Kong, B.C.C.

No. 5283-5285
December 26-29, 1972

This edition is printed in the United States of America for dissemination in the Western Hemisphere, Europe, the Mediterranean, and the west coast of Africa from material produced by the American Consulate General, Hong Kong. All queries concerning this edition should be sent to:

National Technical Information
Service (152.12)
U.S. Department of Commerce
Springfield, Virginia 22151

TABLE OF CONTENTS

NATIONAL

Page

ECONOMY

Mass Activities of Economizing Petroleum Unfolded Extensively All Over The Country 1

GRAIN RESERVES

Rural Production Teams in It'ung Hsien, Kirin Province, Universally Build Granaries To Store Grain 4

Reproduced by
NATIONAL TECHNICAL
INFORMATION SERVICE
U S Department of Commerce
Springfield VA 22151

Page

Yushu Commune in Kansu Province Increases Output and Stores Grain Every Year 5

Chienp'ing Hsien in Liaoning Province Perseveres in Practicing Economy and Reserving Grain 6

Ch'ientati Production Brigade Actively Stores Grain Against War and Natural Disaster 7

AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE

The Peasants Need To Know Science 8

BIOGRAPHIC DATA

Peking Meeting Honors Memory of Comrade Teng Tzu-hui 13

PARTY SECRETARY

East China Coal Mine Party Secretary Works Among Miners 16

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

More Industrial Projects Completed in Peking, Shanghai 17

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

2,500-Year-Old City in East China Takes on New Look 18

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Premier Chou En-lai Greets Afghan Prime Minister on His Assumption of Office 20

CHINA AND BAHRAIN

Premier Chou En-lai Greets Bahrain National Day 21

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Minister Sarin Chhak Arrives in Peking 21

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Minerals and Metals Mission Leaves Peking for Home 22

CHINA AND CEYLON

Chinese Water Conservancy Delegation Leaves Sri Lanka for Home 23

Page

Chinese Water Conservancy Delegation Back in Peking from Sri Lanka 23

CHINA AND EGYPT

Egyptian Journalist Leaves Kwangchow for Home 24

CHINA AND GUINEA

Guinean Government Delegation Visits Linhsien Hsien of Honan Province 24

Guinean Government Delegation Arrives in Chengchow 26

CHINA AND LAOS

Lao Patriotic Youth Delegation Arrives in Peking 27

Lao Patriotic Front Delegation Stops Over in Peking on Visit Abroad 28

MALAYSIA

"Voice of Malayan Revolution" Firmly Supports Just Struggle of Vietnamese People 29

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian "Banatul" Folk Song and Dance Ensemble Feted in Peking 30

First Vice Chairman of Romanian Council of Ministers Receives Chinese Metallurgical Delegation 31

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Peru Captures American Fishing Boat for Illegal Operation 31

CHINA AND TOGO

Togo President Receives Chinese Charge d'Affaires A.I. 32

CHINA AND US

Chu Teh, Teng Ying-chao and Kang Ke-ching Meet American Friendly Personage Nym Wales 32

NATIONAL

THE THIRD WORLD

Third World Countries Play Increasingly Active Role in International Affairs 33

Page

PLA WAREHOUSE

A New Chapter in Running An Enterprise with Hard Work and Frugality 39

MASS LITERATURE AND ART

It Must Be Grasped, and More Importantly, It Must Be Grasped Properly 43

GRAIN RESERVES

Shanghai Outskirts Have More Grain Reserves 45

COAL MINE

New Coal Mine Built in Northwest China 46

POWER TRANSMISSION

Worker-Peasant High-Tension Transmission Line in Northwest China 46

INDUSTRIAL CITY

Rising Industrial City on North China Grassland 48

BAST FIBERS

South China Areas Gather Good Bast Fiber Harvests 49

FISHING COMMUNE

Fishing Commune on Taihu Lake 50

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND BURMA

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Leaves Burma for Sri Lanka 52

CHINA AND CANADA

Shenyang Acrobatic Troupe Ends Its Visit to Canada 53

CHINA AND CEYLON

Chinese Trade Delegation Arrives in Colombo 53

Page

CHINA AND FINLAND

Finland-China Society Tourist Group Leaves Peking for Home 54

CHINA AND GUINEA

Guinean Government Delegation Concludes Friendly Visit to China 54

CHINA AND LAOS

Lao Patriotic Front Delegation Leaves Peking for Moscow 55

Lao Patriotic Youth Delegation Feted in Peking 55

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Army Volleyball Team Feted in Peking 57

Chinese Minister of Agriculture and Forestry Meets Korean Fresh-Water Fish-Breeding Delegation 58

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Chairman Truong Chinh Arrives in Peking on Way for Visit Abroad at Head of Vietnamese Delegation 59

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chinese Scientists and Technicians Delegation Back in Peking from Pakistan 60

Pakistan Basketball Team Leaves Wuhan for Shanghai 60

President Bhutto Receives Chinese Bank Delegation 61

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Ambassador to China Gives Press Conference on Anniversary of Proclamation of Founding of Romanian People's Republic 61

Chinese Ambassador to Romania Gives Banquet for Metallurgical Delegation 63

Romanian "Banatul" Folk Song and Dance Ensemble Gives Peking Premiere 63

TABLE TENNIS TEAM

Chinese Table Tennis Team Back in Peking after European Tour 65

Page

CHINA AND UGANDA

Ugandan Charge d'Affaires A.I. William Matovu Arrives in Peking 65

CHINA AND US

Chinese Acrobatic Troupe Arrives in Chicago 65

VOLLEYBALL TEAM

Chinese Volleyball Team Back in Peking after Tour of Burma, Pakistan and Kuwait 67

CHINA AND ZAIRE

President of Zaire Receives Chinese Ambassador to Congo 68

NATIONAL

RUSTICATED EDUCATED YOUTHS

A Good Form of Re-education 69

COMMUNIST YOUTH LEAGUE

Warmly Help CYL Cadres Grow Up Continuously 74

ALLOCATION OF INCOME

A Production Team in Shansi Pays Simultaneous Attention to Long-Term and Immediate Interests 78

STEEL PRODUCTION

Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin Top Steel Production Plan 80

TECHNICAL INNOVATIONS

Technical Innovations in North China City 81

GOOD HARVEST

North China Area Reports Record Harvest Despite Severe Drought 82

DROUGHT FIGHTING

North China Hsien Overcomes Drought 84

Page

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Chinese Table Tennis Team Leaves Vienna for Home 86

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Tientsin Soiree in Honor of Samdech and Madame Sihanouk 86

CHINA AND CEYLON

Anniversary of First China-Sri Lanka Rice-Rubber Trade Agreement Marked in Peking 87

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Calls on Sri Lanka Prime Minister 89

FOREIGN DIPLOMATS

Foreign Diplomatic Envoys Give Banquet to Thank Chinese Foreign Ministry for Yangtze Tour 89

CHINA AND JAPAN

Liao Cheng-chih Meets and Fetes Director of "Hokkaido Shimbun" 90

Japanese Guests Leave Peking for Southern China 90

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Peking Ceremony Welcomes Korean Army Volleyball Team 91

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Chou En-lai, Chang Chun-chiao and Keng Piao Meet Comrade Le Duc Tho and Other Vietnamese Comrades 92

Comrades Chou En-lai, Chang Chun-chiao and Keng Piao Meet Vietnamese Comrades Truong Chinh, Hoang Van Hoan, Nghiem Xuan Yem and Nguyen Thi Thap 93

Comrade Chang Chun-chiao Gives Banquet in Honor of Vietnamese Comrades-in-Arms 94

Comrade Le Duc Tho Leaves Peking for Home 94

Truong Chinh, Hoang Van Hoan, Nguyen Thi Thap and Other Vietnamese Comrades Leave Peking for Moscow 95

Page

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Metallurgical Delegation Leaves Bucharest for Home 95

CHINA AND US

Chinese Scientists' Delegation Left New York for Home 96

* * *

Unless otherwise indicated, these materials are full translations of articles appearing in Chinese Communist newspapers or releases emanating from Chinese Communist news agencies.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

December 26, 1972 No. 5283

****
* NATIONAL *
****

ECONOMY

Mass Activities of Economizing Petroleum Unfolded Extensively All Over the Country

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 16, 1972)

(NCNA Peking, December 15, 1972) New achievements have been made in mass activities of economizing petroleum carried out extensively in all areas and on all fronts throughout the country. Since the beginning of this year, the level of consumption of petroleum by vehicles and mechanical devices of various kinds has dropped steadily. The consumption of petroleum by motor units of the communications and transportation departments of various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions including Shanghai, Honan, Szechwan, Hopei, Hunan, Shantung, Kwangtung, Peking, Tientsin, Anhwei, Inner Mongolia, Kwangsi, Liaoning and Kansu, has dropped to or is near the best level in history. According to incomplete statistics, in 12 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, 430,000 tons of petroleum was saved between January and November this year, and more than 80,000 tons of used lubricant was recovered, giving strong support to the socialist construction.

Since the beginning of this year, with the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work as the key link, various localities has further improved and strengthened enterprise management, set up and improved various regulations and systems, giving an impetus to the unfolding of the work of making economical use of petroleum.

In conjunction with the "struggle-criticism-transformation campaign," the People's Bus Company of Hengyang municipality, Hunan Province, has set up and improved a system governing technical training for new and old drivers, the system governing periodical overhaul and maintenance of cars, and put into effect a system governing vehicle, driver, the route, the time schedule and fuel oil consumption. As a result, a new atmosphere of taking good care of vehicles and making economical use of fuel oil emerged throughout the company.

At present, the average consumption of fuel oil by the buses of this company in covering 100 kilometers has dropped to 19.56 liters, being 15.6 percent lower than the best level of the past. From January to November this year, 157 tons of gasoline has been saved for the state.

The Talien Industrial and Mining Cars Plant is an old advanced unit in economizing petroleum. This year, the plant has more devices and has turned out more products than last year. Yet it has maintained last year's level of fuel oil consumption.

Many localities develop the revolutionary spirit of building the country through hard work and frugality and fighting amid hardships. They mobilize the masses to recover used oils and to regenerate it for further use. According to statistics, in such areas as Shanghai, Peking, Hopei, Inner Mongolia, and Sian municipality of Shensi Province, the rate of recovery of used oil is between 20 to 35 percent or even higher. In Shanghai municipality, various oil-consumer units mobilize the masses to open up new ways to recover and purify the used lubricant for further use. Adopting the method of decentralized recovery and collective processing and the method of independent recovery and processing, they recover and regenerate for further use odd amounts of oil used by the residents and the large amounts of oil used by big and medium-sized factories and mining enterprises. According to rudimentary statistics, from January to November this year, the amount of used lubricants recovered in the whole municipality was equal to over 35 percent of the amount of lubricants supplied in the same period.

In the course of economizing petroleum, the broad masses actively carry out activities of technical innovation, opening a new way to economize petroleum. The new achievements of such technical innovations, which have been proved successful in practice, as the tail-gas recovering device, multiple-source ignition, and the sawdust-pulp machine oil filter, have been popularized extensively in many areas.

The sawdust-pulp machine oil filter invented by the automobile transportation team in Chaoyang area, Liaoning Province, has great power of filtering and absorption. It can help prolong the cycle of use of machine oil. At present 80 percent of the cars in Chaoyang area have been equipped with such a filter. Generally, change of machine oil is necessary after the car has run for 100,000 kilometers as against 4,000 kilometers in the past. Meanwhile, the interval between one overhaul and another of the car has also been extended.

On the farms in the area flooded by the Yellow River in Honan Province, this filter is also affixed to the tractors of Tungfanghung models Nos. 28, 54 and 75. The interval for change of machine oil is extended to 730 hours as against 240 hours in the past, and the internal combustion machine oil is economized by 70 percent.

The Shanhaikuan internal-combustion locomotive section under the Chinchou Railway Bureau uses this technical achievement in the high horsepower internal combustion locomotives. The interval of change of machine oil is extended

from 15,000 kilometers to 40,000 or 50,000 kilometers, with the machine oil remaining fine in quality and the locomotives operating normally.

To save more oil to aid socialist construction, various localities have also carried out activities of innovation and substitution. Shihchiachuang Mining Machine Plant uses an emulsion instead of oil in quenching. This technological process requires a simple prescription and needs a low cost, and the quality of heat treatment of the steel parts quenched is up to the standard. More than 10 tons of lubricant can be saved for the state in one year.

Since the beginning of this year, the Party organizations and the revolutionary committee of various localities have conscientiously implemented the policy of "Strictly practice economy, oppose waste," thereby further strengthening the leadership over the movement to increase production and practice economy and pushing forward the deep-going development of the activities of economizing oil.

* * *

GRAIN RESERVES

Rural Production Teams in It'ung Hsien, Kirin Province, Universally Build Granaries To Store Grain

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 16, 1972)

(NCNA Changchun, December 15, 1972) On the basis of continued development of agricultural production, the production teams of the rural people's communes in It'ung hsien, Kirin Province, have universally built dome-shaped earthern granaries for storing the grain reserved by the collective every year. More than 3,460 dome-shaped earthern granaries have so far been built in the hsien.

The cadres and the poor and lower-middle peasants of Ch'aichiakangtzu production team in Takushan commune in this hsien think of war while living in peace, think of a year of bad harvest while reaping a good harvest, and persevere in storing grain for the collective every year. The dome-shaped earthern granaries built by them are simple in construction and strong. By 1969, more than 100,000 catties of grain had been stored up, enough for one year's consumption for the commune members of the whole production team. In 1969, following the example of Ch'aichiakangtzu production team, other production teams of this commune did their utmost to resist natural disaster and to harvest grain on the one hand and built dome-shaped earthern granaries on the other. After the summer harvest, all of them had earthern granaries for storing reserve grain. By 1970, the whole commune had 4,230,000 catties of collective reserve grain.

The CCP committee of It'ung hsien conscientiously summed up and popularized the experience of Takushan commune and Ch'aichiakangtzu production team and mobilized the masses to develop production and to build granaries to store grain. Every year, the hsien committee calls special meetings to grasp the work of storing grain and building granaries. It also organizes the technical cadres of the departments concerned and some of the poor and lower-middle peasants of Ch'aichiakangtzu production team to go to various communes and various other production teams to disseminate their experience of storing grain and building granaries. At present, close to 100 production teams of this hsien have caught up with or surpassed Ch'aichiakangtzu production team in storing grain; half of the communes of this hsien have also caught up with or surpassed Takushan commune in storing collective reserve grain.

* * *

Yushu Commune in Kansu Province Increases Output and Stores Grain Every Year

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 16, 1972)

(NCNA Lanchow, December 15, 1972) Since 1965, on the basis of the development of grain production year after year, the various production teams of Yushu commune in Hui hsien, Kansu Province, has stored grain in reserve every year. Now, the whole commune has more than 3,210,000 catties of collective reserve grain, and the commune members' families also have kept more than 160,000 catties of grain in reserve. This is enough for one year's consumption by the commune members of the whole commune.

Situated in a place of high mountains and deep valleys, Yushu commune formerly had very low yields of grain. During the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture, the Party committee of this commune led the commune members in fighting amid hardship. In the past years, they levelled more than 3,750 mow of terraced fields, built three dams, expanded irrigated acreage by more than 1,000 mow. Grain output increased year after year. In the past four years, they reaped bumper harvests, but they did not forget the State and the aid to world revolution. They supplied the state with more than 1,100,000 catties of commodity grain every year. Meanwhile, they persevered in storing grain in reserve and storing more and more grain year after year, thereby increasing the assets of the collective.

This commune also takes the safekeeping and use of collective reserve grain as part of the important content of the "small-scale four settlements" (settlement of matters involving finance, cash, wage points and grain) of the current year, and constantly inspects the work in this respect. As a result, safekeeping of the reserve grain is carried out with rather good results.

* * *

Chienp'ing Hsien in Liaoning Province Perseveres in Practicing Economy and Reserving Grain

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 16, 1972)

(NCNA Shenyang, December 15, 1972) In Chienp'ing hsien, Liaoning Province, the villages persevere in practicing economy and storing grain in reserve and making preparations against war and natural disasters. Since 1962, collective reserve grain has increased year after year. By now, each production team has some grain in reserve.

While laying emphasis on developing agricultural production, the CCP committee of Chienp'ing hsien constantly educates the cadres and the masses to make economical use of grain, to keep grain in reserve, and to take this as an important measure in carrying out Chairman Mao's great strategic policy "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people." Many production teams store more grain in a year of good harvest and less grain in a year of normal harvest, thereby increasing the collective reserve grain. Many poor and lower-middle peasants consciously apportion the twelve months' food grain for 13 months' consumption, eating more in the busy season and less in the slack season and making planned use of grain. In Szup'anyingtzu production brigade, K'ueitessu commune, the collective keeps 270,000 catties of grain in reserve and all families also have grain in reserve. There is grain enough for one year's consumption for the commune members. After this brigade's experience has been popularized, the whole commune has as much collective reserve grain as 306 catties per capita, and three of its brigades have stored grain enough for more than one year's consumption.

All production teams in the hsien have granaries. Stock-taking is done once every year and so are the accounts checked. The collective reserve grain is inspected regularly to prevent mildew and decay.

This year, Ch'ingsungling, Halataok'ou and other communes were attacked by serious drought. After discussion by the masses of commune members, some production teams used a portion of their reserve grain, promptly solving the problems of seed, fodder and food grain and giving a great impetus to the struggle against drought. The masses of commune members came to realize more deeply the importance of practicing economy, keeping grain in reserve and making preparations against war and natural disasters.

* * *

Ch'ientati Production Brigade Actively Stores Grain Against War and Natural Disaster

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 16, 1972)

(NCNA Shenyang, December 15, 1972) Situated in an area which is a major producer of groundnuts and soy beans, Ch'ientati production brigade of Tungkang commune in Fu hsien, Liaoning Province, also makes strenuous efforts to increase grain output and to store grain actively against war and natural disaster.

This brigade is located in a mountain area, having 6,800 mow of arable land, of which more than 4,000 mow is planted to groundnuts and soy beans. Since 1964, the commune members have been learning from the poor and lower-middle peasants of Tachai their heroic deeds of changing heaven and earth. They are determined to make strenuous efforts to increase grain output while doing a good job of growing oil-bearing crops.

Every year, during the slack season, more than 500 men are spared to cut hillslopes in reclaiming farmland, to dig pools for storing water and to carry out farmland capital construction on a big scale. By the spring of 1966, more than 2,300 mow of terraced fields was built, seven square pools were dug and 23 wells sunk, and some hillslopes were also levelled, thereby expanding the irrigated acreage. In the autumn of that year, oil-bearing and grain crops gave good yields.

This brigade overfulfilled its task of requisition by the state and, for the first time, had enough grain for its own consumption and to spare. It had more than 50,000 catties of collective reserve grain. After that, it persevered in storing more grain in a year of good harvest and less grain in a year of normal harvest. By now, its collective reserve grain has exceeded 264,000 catties.

While doing a good job of storing collective reserve grain, the brigade leadership pays attention to helping the commune members make proper arrangements for everyday life and make planned and economical use of grain. The groups for leading the work of storing grain at the brigade and production team levels constantly educate the commune members in the traditions of arduous struggle and hard work and plain living, giving an impetus to the deep-going development of the work of storing grain by the commune members' families. At present, in this brigade, every production team has grain in reserve and every family has surplus grain.

* * *

AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE

The Peasants Need To Know Science

by

Nungfeng Commune Revolutionary Committee, Shuang-ch'eng hsien, Heilungkiang Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 17, 1972)

In order to adopt advanced technology, it is necessary to bring into play the wisdom and sagacity of the Chinese people and carry out scientific experiment in a big way. China is a country with 500,000,000 peasants. Without relying on the broad masses of peasants, the development of science and technology could not serve the peasant masses, and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in science and technology could not be implemented.

However, swindlers of Liu Shao-ch'i type have all along opposed the thought of Mao Tse-tung and the carrying out of scientific experiment by the peasant masses. They peddled in a big way the theory that "the masses are backward" and shouted such nonsense as the peasants "know only how to work," "understand nothing about theory" and "lack knowledge," and scientific experiment carried out by the masses "will make many ridiculous mistakes." In their eyes, science is something for foreign experts, and the broad masses of working people are nothing but a bunch of "clumsy" laborers, who basically have no need of science, understand nothing about science, and are unable to apply science. They endeavored to bring about a bourgeois monopoly in science and technology to achieve their sinister goal of capitalist restoration.

Is it true that our peasant masses have no need for science? That is absolutely not true.

Chairman Mao teaches us, "Marxism contains natural science, every person must study natural science, otherwise many things will be unknown to him and he will not be an excellent revolutionary." We are socialist new peasants with a profound proletarian feeling for Chairman Mao and a strong desire for building socialism. To develop socialist agriculture, we must liberate ourselves from the fetters of the old force of habit and reduce the intensity of physical labor, and without practicing scientific experiment, there is no other way out. Without practicing scientific experiment, there could be no breeding of fine seeds, no pest control, no improvement of farming implements, and no using of chemical fertilizer.

In 1957, we had a plot of millet in our commune with very thick stalk and very broad leaves, and it appeared that each mow could at least produce more than 400 catties, but at autumn harvesting, only 160 catties could be harvested. Everybody was shocked, but they could not find the cause for the reduction in yield nor could they offer a scientific explanation.

In 1958, we set up a scientific experiment laboratory, and by learning some scientific knowledge, summing up the rich production experience of the peasants, and analyzing the nutrient content of the soil, discovered that the cause for the reduction in yield was due to an excess of nitrogen and lack of phosphatic and potassium fertilizer. Later, by carrying out deep turning of soil in this plot and increasing the dressing of phosphatic and potassium fertilizer, they sowed it to soya bean, and the yield was higher than that of other soya bean fields by 30 percent.

Scientific farming has brought a great increase in grain production. In the past, the average per-mow yield in the whole commune was only 100 to 200 catties. Now, the per-mow yield has reached over 400 catties, topping the "Program" for two consecutive years. Could it be said that we peasants have no need for science?

Scientific experiment not only can stimulate a big increase in food grain, but in particular it can also liberate the thinking of the people, improve them, educate them and change them.

For the past 14 years, we have maintained carrying out scientific experiment in a big way, and that has brought about a profound change in the spiritual aspect of the people. In the past, when discussing farming, we talked about harrows, rakes and plowshares. At present when we discuss farming it is about a new type of harrow, rake and seeding machine. In the past when we discussed seeding, we thought that it was not yet too late to sow seeds at Spring Begins and Grain Fills. Now in discussing seeding, we speculated on how tall the seedlings will grow at Clear and Bright and Spring Begins. In the past, when we discussed seed strains, it was of "Chintingtzu" and "Kankuloa." Now, when we discuss seed strains we talk about "Heiyü 46" and "Paisha 971." In the past, when making muck, we removed the earth and dumped them together. Now, in making muck, we accumulate the manure for turning into fertilizer, and turn crude fertilizer into fine fertilizer, bacterial fertilizer and chemical fertilizer.

Engels point out: "In the eyes of Marx, science is a revolutionary force that plays a driving role in history." Scientific experiment is a great revolutionary movement for the building of a strong socialist country. Without practicing scientific experiment, productivity cannot increase. Without practicing scientific experiment we cannot get rid of superstitions and become the master of nature. Without practicing scientific experiment, we cannot fundamentally break the rule and monopoly of the bourgeoisie over science and technology. To sum it all up, without practicing scientific experiment, it would be impossible to carry out socialist construction or consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat properly. The assertion that peasants have no need for science spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type is but a ploy to sabotage the construction of modernized socialist agriculture.

Is it true that the peasants understand nothing about science?

Our peasant ancestors from their youth to their old age spent years in getting to know the growing crops, and we have grasped most thoroughly and understood most profoundly the temper and moods of the crops, the temperament of the land and the changes of weather. We know that farm crops are living things, and they must eat and drink and soak in sunlight. We all know what they eat, the amount of water they drink and what medicine to use when they are ill.

In the long period of practice, we peasants have acquired wisdom, experience, courage and ability, and have shown a stubborn tenacity in battle as well as a practical and realistic spirit. Science is created by the working people. No one shares our feeling for the crop, and no one can understand more easily than we the principles of farming. The activism and creativity of the working people have always been very strong. In the past, oppressed by the former system, this was never liberated. Now once liberated, it is bursting all over.

Before the liberation, we poor and lower-middle peasants were cruelly oppressed and exploited by the landlord class, and were fit to serve them only in the manner of cattle or as slaves. After the liberation, we have toppled the landlords and risen on our own feet. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao and the Communist Party, we have mounted the stage of science and technology and are actively giving play to the activism of carrying out scientific experiment in a big way.

Party member Chiang Yung-fu, an old man and leader of Nungfeng No. 6 production brigade, had worked 18 long years for a landlord in the former society. In the new society, he has become his own master, and a famous outrider in scientific experiment in the whole commune. In the course of scientific farming, he discovered that the pollination of corn with a belt of soya bean planted across it would be poor, and damage to soya bean caused by a pod borer would be more serious, and production improvement would not be fast enough.

To solve this problem, he carried out careful observation and carried out repeated study. On the basis of the particular character of the blowing of southwest wind in the summer, he carried out experimental planting of a strip of 150 mow slanting from the south to the west and from the east to the north in the direction of the wind. This not only enabled the passage of the wind and sunlight, but also enabled better pollination of the corn and increased the yield of corn by 17 percent. Because of the higher velocity of the wind passing between the rows, condition is no longer favorable for the laying of eggs by the moth, and the danger caused by pod borers to the soya bean and insect damage has been lowered by as much as 39 percent.

This is science, and it has come from practice, which in turn have been proved through practice. The "peasants understand nothing about science" spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type is nothing but a reactionary fallacy of the landlords and bourgeoisie. This has further exposed the ugly feature of their hatred for the poor and lower-middle peasants and it is also a telling exposure of their bourgeois idealist world outlook. They have

used the concept of idealist transcendentalism in dealing with us poor peasants, and negated the materialist philosophical concept "True knowledge comes from practice." This is something we definitely cannot tolerate.

Chairman Mao teaches, "The masses have boundless creative power. They can organize themselves and concentrate on places and branches of work where they can give full play to their energy; they can concentrate on production in breadth and depth and create more and more welfare undertakings for themselves." However, Liu Shao-ch'i and his clique elected to air a view opposed to Chairman Mao's teaching and cast aspersion on us peasants as not being able to apply science.

Is it true that we peasants cannot apply science. That is absolutely not so. The masses in our commune have been applying science since 1958. For the past 14 years, in compliance with Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line of "Maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts," we poor peasants have in a manner suited to local conditions by giving play to the revolutionary spirit of arduous struggle and being not afraid to try new thing, started out from scratch. We have maintained the principle of combining local and modern methods with local methods predominating. We have developed scientific experiment activities in an extensive manner closely orbitting the "8-Character Charter" for agriculture and linked up revolutionary zeal closely together with a scientific attitude. The close linking up of the study of advanced technique and the summing up of experience have enabled the scientific experiment movement to be carried out better and better and to become more and more perfect.

Scientific experiment laboratories and scientific investigation teams have universally been set up in eleven of the production brigades of the whole commune, and they have formed themselves into a scientific experiment network with the scientific experiment laboratories as the backbone and the scientific investigation teams of the production teams as the foundation linked from top to bottom and connected left and right with one another. The whole commune has a peasant technical force of more than 300 persons born and raised locally. These people are not separated from the production team or from labor, but are actively among the masses and form close ties with them. In the course of production practice, they have overcome one technical obstacle after another and scored one scientific success after another.

Cross breeding is a more complicated agricultural technique, but the propagation and coupling from natural crossing to single crossing and double crossing can now be carried out by each of the production brigades in our commune. For the sake of constantly improving the quality of fine strains and to lighten the intensity of labor in emasculation, we have at present already developed to a stage of using the sterilization theory to carry out seed making. Within several short years, the whole commune not only has realized the "double crossing" of corn and sorghum, but has also carried out multiple crossing and breeding experiments on such natural crossing crops as millet, soya bean and wheat. In the past, people engaged in

farming had to listen to the dictates of the crops, but now, the crops have to listen to the dictates of the people.

The use of bacterial fertilizer and pesticide is a new thing. Since 1970, production brigades and production teams in our commune have all set up plants for the production of bacterial fertilizer and pesticide. Production is carried out by the farmers using indigenous equipment and methods. In 1971, we produced more than 2,000,000 catties of such phosphatic and bacterial fertilizer and pesticide as "920," "702" and "5406," dressed them over an area of 10,000 and more mow, and increased the yield by more than 10 percent. Apart from that, we have also produced the "703" fermentation powder for the making of feed to create a fine condition for the active development of the pig breeding industry.

Since the beginning of time, who in our locality has seen crops planted separately in rows? Who have seen the use of bacteria as fertilizer? Who have seen the production of over 1,000 catties of grain in a single mow of land? Who have seen the application of science by peasants? Never. But now, under the guidance of Chairman Mao, since we the poor and lower-middle peasants have become our own masters, all this has been brought about. This is the most resounding answer and the most effective refutation to the fallacy spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type that the peasants are not able to apply science.

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the mass scientific movement is developing swiftly with the force of a tidal wave and sweeping from victory to even greater victory.

* * *

BIOGRAPHIC DATA

Peking Meeting Honors Memory of Comrade Teng Tzu-hui

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 14, 1972)

comrade teng tzu-hui, member of the ninth central committee of the communist party of china, vice-chairman of the fourth national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference and deputy to the third national people's congress, died here after a long illness on december 10, 1972, at the age of 76.

a solemn meeting was held to honour the memory of comrade teng tzu-hui at the great hall of the people here this afternoon. meanwhile, flags flew at half-mast in tienanmen square and at the hsinhuamen and the foreign ministry.

in the hall were a portrait of comrade teng tzu-hui and an urn containing the ashes of the deceased. the urn was draped with the flag of the communist party of china.

our great leader chairman mao and the central committee of the communist party of china presented wreaths.

other wreaths were presented by tung pi-wu, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and acting chairman of the people's republic of china, soong ching ling, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china, chu teh, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and premier of the state council, kang sheng, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the n.p.c. standing committee, liu po-cheng, hsu shih-yu and chen hsi-lien, members of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, as well as by the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee, the n.p.c. standing committee, the state council, the c.p.p.c.c. national committee, departments under the c.p.c. central committee and government departments, the c.p.c. peking municipal committee and the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

attending the memorial meeting were chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; chiang ching, yeh chien-ying, chang chun-chiao, yao wen-yuan and li hsien-nien, members, and chi teng-kuei and wang tung-hsing, alternate members, of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee;

hsu hsiang-chien and nieh jung-chen, vice-chairmen of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee;

kuo mo-jo, ngapo ngawang jigme and chou chien-jen, vice-chairmen of the standing committee of the national people's congress;

chen yun and li fu-chun, vice-premiers of the state council; and

fu tso-yi, teng tai-yuan and hsu teh-heng, vice-chairmen of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference.

the party and state leaders present on the occasion expressed deep condolences to comrade chen lan, widow of the deceased, and to their children.

comrade chi teng-kuei presided at the memorial meeting. a memorial speech was delivered by comrade yeh chien-ying.

in his speech, comrade yeh chien-ying said: "comrade teng tzu-hui joined the revolution in 1925 and became a member of the communist party of china the next year. he worked successively as director of the propaganda department of a county party committee, secretary of the western fukien special committee of the party, minister of finance of the workers' and peasants' central government, director of the political department of the new fourth army, political commissar of the fourth division of the new fourth army, secretary of the central-china sub-bureau, political commissar of the central-china military area, chairman of the provisional central plains people's government and third secretary of the central plains bureau and then, after liberation, as second secretary of the central-south bureau, second political commissar of the central-south military area, vice-chairman of the central-south administrative committee, vice-chairman of the state planning committee of the central people's government, director of the department of rural work of the central committee of the communist party of china, and vice-premier of the state council. he was elected a member of the central committee at the seventh and eighth national congresses of the party.

"comrade teng tzu-hui was an outstanding member of the communist party of china. loyal to the party and the people, he worked energetically in the past decades under the leadership of chairman mao and the party central committee. he lived plainly, united with comrades, kept in contact with the masses and served the people diligently and conscientiously. he dedicated his whole life to the cause of the chinese people's liberation and of communism.

"the death of comrade teng tzu-hui has bereft us of a staunch revolutionary fighter. it is a great loss to our party. with deep grief we mourn for comrade teng tzu-hui. we should learn from his revolutionary spirit, transform

our grief into strength, rally closely round the party central committee headed by chairman mao, and unite to win still greater victories under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line exclamation"

also present at the memorial meeting were:

members of the c.p.c. central committee now in peking (listed according to the number of strokes of their surnames) wang chen, teng ying-chao, li chen, chang tsai-chien, chang yun-yi, chang chih-ming, chang ting-cheng, su ching, hsiao ching-kuang, yu chiu-li, keng piao, su yu, lai chi-fa and teng hai-ching, and alternate members of the c.p.c. central committee fang yi, lo yuan-fa, tang liang and kuo yu-feng;

members of the standing committee of the national people's congress (listed according to the number of strokes of their surnames) ma chun-ku, shih liang, lo shu-chang, chi fang, hu chueh-wen, hu yu-chih and hu yao-pang;

members of the standing committee of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference (listed according to the number of strokes of their surnames) wang yun-sheng, lu han, liu fei, chu yun-shan, su tzu-heng, yang tung-chun, chou pei-yuan, jung yi-jen, yuan jen-yuan, kang ke-ching and tsao chu-ju, and members of the national committee of the c.p.p.c.c. ho chi-feng and chang ke-hsia;

leading members of departments under the c.p.c. central committee, government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the c.p.c. peking municipal committee and the peking municipal revolutionary committee wang liang-en, yang teh-chung, liu chien, liu yu-fa, liu chien-kung, wu teh-feng, wang kuan-lan, sha feng, hao chung-shih, lin hai-yun, lin tse-sheng, liao cheng-chih, han nien-lung, chung hsi-tung, fu hao, ku ming, tuan yun, lin hu-chia, li jen-chun, ku mu, hsieh hua, hsu chin-chiang, chen jui-ting, keng tao-ming, liu hsiang-ping, wu ching-tung, li meng-fu, lung chien, hou chun-huai, li chin-teh, lien kuan, wu chieh, tien wei-hsin, hsiao ke, chou shih-chung, liao cheng-mei, kang chih-chiang, hsu kuang-yu, lo ying-huai, chiang lin-tung, ho lin-chao, liu shao-wen, wang lei and liu chuan-hsin; and

friends of comrade teng tzu-hui: fang chiang, chien hsin-chung, yang hsien-tung, lin yueh-chin, chen tsung-ying, sun hsiang, wu chien, lin yi-hsin, liu chun-hsiu, yang shang-kuei and li pu-hsin.

also present were over 700 representatives of cadres of departments under the c.p.c. central committee, the state council and the peking municipality and representatives of the masses.

after the memorial meeting, the urn containing the ashes of comrade teng tzu-hui was placed at the papaoshan cemetery for revolutionaries.

when comrade teng tzu-hui was seriously ill in hospital, comrades chou en-lai, chang ting-cheng, su yu, chang yun-yi, wang chen and chang ti-hsueh went to the hospital to see him.

after comrade teng tzu-hui died, comrades chu teh, yeh chien-ying, chang chun-chiao, yao wen-yuan, li hsien-nien and chi teng-kuei, as well as leading members of offices of party, government and army and his friends paid last homage at the hospital to the remains of the deceased.

PARTY SECRETARY

East China Coal Mine Party Secretary Works Among Miners

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Dec. 15, 1972)

han wen-ting, party committee secretary of the nanyeh coal mines of shantung province, takes part regularly in collective productive labour. he works hard and lives simply as he always did over the past twenty years. he keeps in close touch with the miners who call him a good party secretary. "he always has the tools in hand and the workers at heart," they say.

han wen-ting knows the mines and the miners like the back of his hand. so miners' demands and the key problems of production can be promptly solved.

while he was working the pit one time, he noticed that transport took up heavy labour and proposed converting the push carts into automatic sliding waggons. this got immediate support from the miners. they streamlined the work, saving labour and raising efficiency.

after finding weak points of a design for a gallery, he discussed his ideas with the miners and designers. they worked out a new design and completed the project in only ten days, as against 120 days scheduled for the original design.

han wen-ting often says: "the relation between cadres and workers is that between class brothers. we should feel concern about the masses and cherish their enthusiasm for socialism." bearing in mind chairman mao's teaching "political work is the life-blood of all economic work", he helps the miners raise their political consciousness and solve problems.

while attending a meeting in another place, he saw miners in cable cars going up and down the slope mines. he thought that if the nanyeh mines did the same, it would save the miners lots of trouble and time. he discussed this with the masses on his return and they soon made cable cars.

all cadres in the mine do as the party secretary and keep in close contact with the workers.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

More Industrial Projects Completed in Peking, Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 15, 1972)

peking and shanghai have this year completed a number of key industrial projects, including mines, power stations, oil refineries and metallurgical and chemical plants.

peking has concentrated three-fourths of its building workers on the key projects, ensuring rapid construction, as well as quality.

many building companies brought the workers' enthusiasm into play by putting the construction tasks before them for discussion. the labour force was concentrated on tackling one key item after another. a brick-laying group of the city's no. 5 building company raised its work efficiency by one-third in laying 650,000 bricks ahead of schedule. a construction site mobilized all the administrative cadres, technicians and workers to finish plastering 1,000 square metres in just three days and nights before a heavy downpour came.

peking's building workers put quality first. the newly-built international club, friendship store and apartment building for diplomatic officials in the eastern suburbs of the city, totalling more than 50,000 square metres, are all up to the designed standards.

the key capital construction projects in shanghai included enterprises for the raw material industry, renovation of enterprises, and power and machine-building plants. the municipal departments concerned gave priority to 17 key projects, in addition to allocating sufficient manpower, material and equipment for other enterprises that would become operational this year.

the designers, building and installation workers co-operated to complete an important project in three months. it called for the conversion of a side blown converter at the shanghai number three steel mill into a pure oxygen top blown converter. this involved a 5,000 cubic-metre cement foundation, building and renovating factory buildings with a total of 20,000 square metres of floor space, dismantling 4,000 tons of old equipment and installing 7,000 tons of new equipment. the work was arranged in such a way so that production could go on as old equipment was dismantled, the new top blown converter was being installed and building construction work was proceeding simultaneously. with revolutionary enthusiasm, the workers made every minute count and the project was completed in less than three months to help increase shanghai's steel smelting capability.

in the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, the workers made the some machines themselves in the absence of new equipment needed.

a power plant built a new workshop for a big power generating unit this year. however, installation was to begin next year because material and part of the equipment were not available. hearing this, more than 60 organizations concerned took stock of the list of material in their warehouses and supplied the power plant with what it needed. thanks to this socialist co-operation, construction started in april and installation of the new power generating unit began in august this year.

in a similar socialist co-operation campaign, 120 factories made 1,500 pieces of equipment for seven new synthetic fibre plants under construction. this accelerated the projects.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

2,500-Year-Old City in East China Takes on New Look

(NCNA-English Nanking, Dec. 15, 1972)

the ancient city of soochow to the west of shanghai has put up hundreds of factories since liberation. the city's 1971 total industrial output value was 22-fold that in 1949.

founded more than 2,500 years ago, soochow was well known for its handicraft products during the tang dynasty (618-907). it became the country's silk centre in the ming dynasty (1368-1661). its industry was ruined by the influx of goods from the imperialist countries during

the century before liberation. soochow had only 13 factories, each employing upwards of 100 workers, in 1948.

scores of modern factories, each with 1,000 or more workers, now have been built, in addition to 400 factories, each employing 100 or more workers. the city's modern industry covers metallurgy, coal mining, power generating, machine-building, electronics and chemicals, and it turns out meters and instruments, textiles and a host of consumer goods. some of soochow products have a market abroad.

a dozen broad paved thoroughfares accommodate more traffic in soochow, which had narrow, winding and cobble-stone streets formerly. tap water is now available for the people. they used to get it from wells. the laying of 54 kilometres of new sewers and the filling up of many stinking drains have improved sanitation.

soochow is set among waterways spanned by more than 300 bridges. most of them, out of repair before liberation, have been reconstructed or repaired. three of the eight bridges over the river that winds round the inner city have been rebuilt into reinforced concrete arched bridges in traditional style.

soochow is a picturesque area, with blue taihu lake and many green hills on its outskirts and chinese-style gardens in the city. many of these gardens, however, were left untended when imperialists and the kuomintang reactionaries rode roughshod over the chinese people. the gardens and many scenic spots with ancient buildings and cultural relics have been restored to their former beauty for the working people to enjoy.

housing totalling more than 300,000 square metres of floor space has been put up in the past 23 years. this is equal to 15 per cent of the floor space at the time of liberation. in addition, 250,000 square metres of old buildings have been renovated. many working people have moved into new houses.

health and medical work, education and culture and sports in soochow have made rapid progress. there are now three institutions of higher learning and the number of secondary schools is double the pre-liberation figure. middle school education is universal in the city proper.

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
****

CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Premier Chou En-lai Greets Afghan Prime Minister
on His Assumption of Office

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 15, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, sent a message today to mohammad musa shafiq, prime minister of the royal government of afghanistan, sincerely congratulating him for his assumption of the office of prime minister of the royal government of afghanistan.

the full text of the message reads:

his excellency mohammad musa shafiq,
prime minister of the royal government of afghanistan,

kabul

on the occasion of your assumption of the office of prime minister of the royal government of afghanistan, i extend to you my heartfelt congratulations. may the royal government of afghanistan and the afghan people achieve new successes in the cause of safeguarding national independence and building their country.

may the traditional friendship between the peoples of china and afghanistan and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries grow stronger and develop daily.

chou en-lai,
premier of the state
council of the people's
republic of china.

december 15, 1972

CHINA AND BAHRAIN

Premier Chou En-lai Greets Bahrain National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 15, 1972)

premier chou en-lai sent a message today to his highness isa bin sulman al-khalifa, emir of the state of bahrain, extending warm congratulations on the occasion of the national day of the state of bahrain. the message reads:

his highness isa bin sulman al-khalifa,
emir of the state of bahrain,

manama

on the occasion of the national day of the state of bahrain, i wish, on behalf of the government and people of the people's republic of china, to express warm congratulations to your highness and the government and people of the state of bahrain. may your country enjoy prosperity and her people happiness. may the friendship between china and the state of bahrain increase daily.

chou en-lai
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

peking, december 15, 1972

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Minister Sarin Chhak Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 15, 1972)

sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and pech bunreth, cambodian ambassador to mauritania and guinea, arrived here by air this evening after a visit to some asian and african countries.

they were met at the airport by ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of the national united front of cambodia and the royal government of national union of cambodia, madame sarin chhak, minister thiounn mumm and vice-minister van piny.

present were lu wei-chao, director of the asian affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, and sun hao, counsellor of the chinese embassy in cambodia.

also present were heads and officials of the missions in china of mauritania, rwanda, algeria, iraq, pakistan, morocco, guinea and egypt.

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Minerals and Metals Mission Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 15, 1972)

the canadian minerals and metals mission wound up its visit to china and left here by air via kwangchow for home today. leader of the delegation is jean-paul drolet, assistant deputy minister of the department of energy, mines and resources, and deputy leader is ralph douglas hindson, general director of the materials branch of the department of industry, trade and commerce.

present at the airport to see the mission off were yang tien-kuei, vice-minister of metallurgical industry, and leading members of chinese departments concerned, including wu fan-wu, ma shu-chien, yao shao-shih and li shu-teh.

on hand was also canadian ambassador to china charles john small.

yesterday, chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade, met with jean-paul drolet, leader, and ralph douglas hindson, deputy leader, of the mission. ambassador charles john small was present on the occasion.

during its stay in china, the mission visited peking, shanghai, changsha, shenyang, fushun and anshan. it has also been to shaoshan, native place of chairman mao, where the canadian guests visited chairman mao's birthplace and the exhibition hall attached to it.

CHINA AND CEYLON

Chinese Water Conservancy Delegation Leaves Sri Lanka for Home

(NCNA-English Colombo, Dec. 14, 1972)

the chinese water conservancy delegation headed by chien cheng-ying, vice-minister of water conservancy and power, concluded its visit to sri lanka and left here for home today.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by r.d. senanayake, deputy minister of planning and employment, and other government officials of sri lanka.

chinese ambassador to sri lanka ma tzu-ching was also present.

on the evening of december 5, the chinese ambassador gave a dinner on the delegation's visit to sri lanka.

maithripala senanayake, minister of irrigation, power and highways; hector kobbekaduwa, minister of agriculture and lands, and other government officials were present.

minister maithripala senanayake gave a dinner in honour of the delegation on the eve of its departure.

Chinese Water Conservancy Delegation Back in Peking from Sri Lanka

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 14, 1972)

the chinese water conservancy delegation led by chien cheng-ying, vice-minister of water conservancy and power, returned here by air today after a friendly visit to sri lanka.

it was met at the airport by tu hsing-yuan, vice-minister of water conservancy and power; chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; and leading members of departments concerned.

present was sri lanka ambassador to china r.l.a.i. karannagoda.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Egyptian Journalist Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Dec. 15, 1972)

mamdoun reda, managing editor of "al goumhouria" of egpyt, and his wife wound up their visit to china and left here for home today.

during their stay in china, mamdoun reda and his wife visited peking, shanghai, hangchow and kwangchow. they were given a warm welcome by chinese journalists wherever they went.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Guinean Government Delegation Visits Linhsien

Hsien of Honan Province

(NCNA-English Linhsien, Dec. 14, 1972)

guinean prime minister dr. lansana beavogui and the government delegation of the republic of guinea he is leading arrived here by special train today for a visit to the well-known red flag canal in the company of chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying.

the distinguished guinean guests were warmly welcomed by keng chi-chang, vice-chairman of the honan provincial revolutionary committee; chang shu-chih, commander of the honan provincial command of the chinese people's liberation army; leading members of the anyang administrative regional revolutionary committee and linhsien county revolutionary committee, as well as 500 local people including representatives of poor and lower-middle peasants and labour heroes distinguished in constructing the canal. people beat drums and gongs and played chinese trumpets to greet the guests.

the canal, comprising 171.5 kilometres of main and trunk canals and 1,300 kilometres of branch canals, was built by the people of the county after ten years of hard work in the spirit of self-reliance and by bringing into full play the collective strength of the people's communes. girdling the cliffs of the taihang mountains, the canal brings water from the changho river in neighbouring shansi province and feeds an irrigation network that covers the whole county. the project has ended the menace of drought for good whereas before liberation people in the county had difficulty even in getting drinking water.

prime minister beavogui and other distinguished guinean guests made a 100-kilometre-long drive along the canal, and visited the youth tunnel, a key project on the main canal. six hundred metres long, five metres high and 6.2 metres wide, the tunnel was built by more than 300 young people with staunch revolutionary will in 17 months. the distinguished guests also visited the sluice gate for the three trunk canals, small hydraulic-power stations and the county fertilizer plant.

prime minister beavogui and other distinguished guests also met and had a hearty chat with canal builders. among them were 51-year-old ma yu-chin who was in charge of the project, peasant-technician lu yin who did surveying and route charting, jen yang-cheng who worked in mid air over a hundred metres high suspended by ropes from a cliff and two women shock workers han yung-ti and kuo chiu-ying.

prime minister beavogui praised the people of the county for their industry, intelligence and creativeness. he said that the linhsien people's successes in the fight against nature left a profound impression on him. these successes, he added, show that the people, by relying on their intelligence and hands, can surely master their destiny. he thanked the linhsien people for the warm welcome they had accorded the delegation and conveyed the profound sentiments of the guinean people for them.

my yu-chin replied: our distinguished guinean guests' visit to our mountainous area is an encouragement to us. we shall continue our efforts in remaking nature in reply to the good wishes and concern of the guinean and other african peoples for us.

the distinguished guests were given a warm welcome by the people wherever they went.

accompanying the guests on the visit were ho kung-kai, director of the african affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, and han ke-hua, chinese ambassador to guinea, and his wife kuo li-wen.

the linhsien county revolutionary committee gave a banquet this evening in honour of the distinguished guests.

Guinean Government Delegation Arrives in Chengchow

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Dec. 15, 1972)

guinean prime minister dr. lansana beavogui and the government delegation of the republic of guinea led by him arrived in the honan provincial capital chengchow from linhsien county by special train today in the company of chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying.

chengchow railway station flew the national flags of china and guinea. the distinguished guests were given a warm welcome by liu chien-hsun, chairman, and keng chi-chang, vice-chairman, of the honan provincial revolutionary committee; chang shu-chih, commander of the honan provincial command of the chinese people's liberation army; wang hui, chairman of the chengchow municipal revolutionary committee, and several thousand people of chengchow. present at the railway station were guinean trainees in the city.

when prime minister beavogui met the welcoming crowds, the militiamen gave the distinguished guests a rifle salute. amid the beating of drums and gongs, workers and young students waved garlands and coloured streamers and shouted slogans to express their support to the guinean people in their just struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty.

liu chien-hsun gave a banquet this evening in honour of the guinean government delegation. in his toast, he said: prime minister beavogui and the other distinguished guinean guests have brought us the profound friendship of the fraternal guinean people. this is a tremendous encouragement and support to all the people in honan province. i hereby express our heart-felt thanks to you on behalf of the provincial revolutionary committee and the people of the province.

he said: the people of honan province, along with the rest of the chinese people, sincerely congratulate the guinean people on the achievements they have made under the leadership of president ahmed sekou toure in the struggle against imperialism and for the safeguarding of national independence and the building of their country. the chinese and guinean people are brothers and comrades-in-arms in their common struggle. i hope that the friendship between our two people will constantly grow.

in his toast, prime minister beavogui expressed sincere thanks for the warm welcome and cordial reception that the chinese government and people accorded him and the delegation he is leading.

he said: during our stay in china, we held fruitful talks with premier chou en-lai. your outstanding leaders left

a deep impression on us. after visiting your factories and countryside, we are convinced that the chinese people are hard working and intelligent.

prime minister beavogui highly appraised the friendly relations and cooperation between guinea and china. speaking of the chinese people's sympathy and support for the guinean people's struggle, he pointed out that this embodied the spirit of solidarity, free from the hegemony spirit. in conclusion, he said: we look forward to receiving on our own land brothers and friends from friendly china.

all present warmly applauded, thanking prime minister beavogui for his warm and friendly speech and congratulating the distinguished guests on their successful visit to china.

present were keng chi-chang, chang shu-chih and wang hui. also present were ho ying, chinese vice-foreign minister; ho kung-kai, director of the african affairs department of the foreign ministry; and han ke-hua, chinese ambassador to guinea, and his wife kuo li-wen, who are accompanying the guinean guests on the visit. representatives of guinean trainees were present.

after the banquet, the distinguished guests attended a soiree consisting of songs, dances and acrobatic items.

the guinean guests today visited a tractor plant and a printing and dyeing mill in the city. after the visit, prime minister beavogui expressed his thanks to the workers' for their welcome accorded to the delegation and conveyed the cordial regards of the guinean workers and people to them.

CHINA AND LAOS

Lao Patriotic Youth Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 15, 1972)

a lao patriotic youth delegation with somsanit as leader and visai and vandy as deputy leaders arrived here by air this afternoon for a friendly visit to china on invitation. it was warmly welcomed at the airport by 500 young people of peking.

it was greeted at the airport by shen chien, a leading member of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, and leading members of departments concerned, including ou tang-liang, chang shang-ming and hsing jen-hsien.

when the lao comrades-in-arms stepped off the plane, the welcoming crowds waved flowers and multi-coloured streamers amid the beating of drums and cymbals and shouted slogans to express their welcome. the lao comrades-in-arms applauded and waved to the crowds in acknowledgement. the airport was alive with expressions of the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the youth and people of china and laos.

Lao Patriotic Front Delegation Stops Over in Peking on Visit Abroad

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 15, 1972)

nouhak phoumsavan, leader of a delegation of the lao patriotic front and member of the standing committee of the central committee of the front, and thao ma khaykhamphithoune, member of the central committee of the front and member of the delegation, arrived here by air this afternoon for a stopover on a trip abroad.

they were greeted at the airport by chi teng-kuei, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china; han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister; shen chien, a leading member of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; and liang feng, deputy director of the asian affairs department, and kao chien-chung, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry.

also present at the airport were ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, and v.s. tolstikov, ambassador of the soviet union to china.

comrade chi teng-kuei gave a dinner this evening in honour of the comrades-in-arms from laos.

MALAYSIA

"Voice of Malayan Revolution" Firmly Supports
Just Struggle of Vietnamese People

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 14, 1972)

the "voice of malayan revolution" in a commentary yesterday firmly supports the just struggle of the vietnamese people.

the commentary says: "while creating pretexts to put off signing the 'agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam' reached between viet nam and the united states, u.s. imperialism is intensifying its war 'vietnamization' policy in south viet nam and carrying out barbarous raids on north viet nam in an attempt to realize its crimal scheme of permanently splitting viet nam."

to deceive public opinion at home and abroad, the commentary goes on, the nixon administration has spread all sorts of deceitful arguments. but lies and false reasoning cannot cover up iron-clad facts. it is known to all that in november u.s. imperialism has brought 600 more reconnaissance planes, fighters and transports to south viet nam and delivered many tanks, armoured vehicles and artillery pieces to the saigon puppet troops. at the same time, under the instigation of u.s. imperialism, the saigon puppet regime is massacring and suppressing patriots in south viet nam in a large scale with unprecedentedly cruel means. the u.s. imperialist air and naval war against north viet nam has been stepped up in both intensity and ferocity. the frantic struggle of u.s. imperialism has once more revealed its gangster nature before the people all over the world.

the commentary says: "the vietnamese people are a heroic people who will not be intimidated or deceived. they have repeatedly reaffirmed their determination to carry out the testament of their respected and beloved president ho chi minh, persist in and promote vigorously the struggle on the military, political and diplomatic fronts, and carry the cause of resisting u.s. aggression and saving the country to complete victory. they will fight shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal lao and cambodian peoples to drive the u.s. imperialist aggressors out of the indo-chinese peninsula."

the commentary says in conclusion: "the malayan people and the people all over the world stand on the side of the vietnamese people and resolutely support them in their struggle against u.s. aggression and the national betrayal of the nguyen van thieu clique."

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian "Banatul" Folk Song and Dance Ensemble Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 15, 1972)

the cultural group under the state council and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries gave a banquet here this evening warmly welcoming the romanian "banatul" folk song and dance ensemble led by stan gelu mircea.

attending the banquet were romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu and officials of the romanian embassy in peking.

present were shih shao-hua, a leading member of the cultural group under the state council, and yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

the romanian folk song and dance ensemble arrived here at noon today for its first performance tour to china. it has brought the profound friendship of the romanian people and literary and art workers for the chinese people and literary and art workers.

at the banquet which proceeded in a warm, friendly atmosphere, ting hsueh-sung, secretary general of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and ensemble leader stan gelu mircea proposed toasts. they expressed the belief that the ensemble's china visit would make a new contribution to further enhancing the unity and friendship between the people and literary and art workers of china and romania. representatives from the china dance drama troupe which has visited romania chatted intimately with the romanian comrades about china-romania friendship.

also present at the banquet were wang lei, wu yin-hsien, wang ming-hsiu, lin lin and other leading members of chinese organizations concerned, as well as literary and art workers in peking.

First Vice Chairman of Romanian Council of Ministers Receives Chinese Metallurgical Delegation

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Dec. 15, 1972)

_____ ilie verdet, member of the executive committee, and of the permanent presidium, of the central committee of the romanian communist party and first vice-chairman of the council of ministers of romania, received all members of the delegation of the chinese ministry of metallurgical industry in the building of the council of ministers here this morning. the delegation was led by minister chen shao-kun. vice-chairman verdet had a cordial and friendly talk with them.

present on the occasion was nicolae agachi, romanian minister of metallurgical industry.

chinese ambassador to romania chang hai-feng was also present.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Peru Captures American Fishing Boat for Illegal Operation

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 14, 1972)

a peruvian patrol boat on december 12 captured the american fishing boat "blue meridian" which was illegally operating inside the 200 nautical miles of peru's territorial waters, according to a report from lima.

the american boat belongs to the global fisheries company inc. of seattle. it was captured on waters 50 miles off the coast and brought to the port of talara. it left the port on december 13 after paying a fine.

CHINA AND TOGO

Togo President Receives Chinese Charge d'Affaires A.I.

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 14, 1972)

president etienne eyadema of the republic of togo today received at the presidential house kou yu-chang, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the people's republic of china in lome, and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

present on the occasion was jean-lucien savidetove, secretary-general of the foreign ministry of togo.

CHINA AND US

Chu Teh, Teng Ying-chao and Kang Ke-ching Meet American Friendly Personage Nym Wales

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 14, 1972)

chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, teng ying-chao and kang ke-ching this evening met with american friendly personage nym wales, author of "inside red china". they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

after the meeting, teng ying-chao and kang ke-ching gave a dinner in honour of the guest.

present on the occasions were leading members and staff members of departments concerned, including ting hsueh-sung, kung pu-sheng, chen han-po, cheng chi-hung, shan ta-chi, lin chen and tzu chung-yun.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

December 27, 1972 No. 5284

****
* NATIONAL *
****

THE THIRD WORLD

Third World Countries Play Increasingly Active Role in International Affairs

by

Kuo Chi-chu (郭季竹)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 17, 1972)

Since the past year Third World countries have broadened their alliance and strengthened their unity. They support one another, resolutely oppose the doctrine of world hegemony of the super powers and their policy of aggression, expansion and war, are waging a struggle to maintain national independence and national interests, and are playing an increasingly active role in international affairs.

The Third World has always been an object of aggression, domination and plunder by the super powers. In their fight for spheres of influence, the super powers establish military bases in the third world, carry out subversion and infiltration, encroach upon the sovereignty of many medium-size and small countries, and plunder their natural resources. The aggression and hegemonic struggle of the super powers has roused strong opposition from the people of various Asian, African and Latin American countries. It spurs them to unite and oppose the two super powers together. This struggle by the people of the third world countries has dealt a blow to the ambition of the two super powers to divide the world between themselves, effectively supports the revolutionary struggle of the people of various countries, and pushes forward the international situation in a direction even more favorable to the people. This has become an important indication of the excellent international situation at present.

Resistance Against Aggression, Opposition Against Control

Where there is aggression and oppression, there will be resistance. In the past year the Asian and African peoples have ceaselessly won new victories in their armed struggle against imperialism and its running dogs. More and more countries are waging a tireless struggle against the aggression, subversion, intervention and control of the super powers.

In Indochina, the army and the people of the south of Vietnam have won brilliant victories with fierce, stubborn, continuous offensives, heavily hitting the plan of US imperialism to "vietnamize" the war. Because the US delays signing the "Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Vietnam," prolongs the war of aggression, and speeding up its delivery of weapons and munitions to the Nguyen Van Thieu puppet regime, the army and people of the south of Vietnam are advancing in the wake of victory and dealing fresh, heavy blows to the US-puppet group.

In Cambodia, the National Liberation People's Armed Forces are annihilating the enemy in large numbers in various battlefields in the country. The area of liberated Cambodia now accounts for 85 percent of the total area of the country, with a population of more than 5,000,000.

In Laos, the patriotic army and people fight courageously, continuously winning new victories.

In the Middle East, the Palestinian people and the people of the Arab states are strengthening their unity in opposition to the Israeli aggressor. The armies of Lebanon and Syria and the Palestinian guerrillas have repeatedly repulsed Israeli invasions of Lebanon and Syria. In September this year member states of the Council of the Federation of Arab States unanimously condemned Israel for its crime of aggression, pointing out that it was necessary to liberate their occupied territory by relying on their own effort.

In Africa, Tanzania smashed an invasion scheme of the Portuguese colonialists in April this year. The armed struggle of the people of Mozambique, Angola, and Guinea (Bissau) for national independence is continuing to make progress. The situation of the anti-imperialist, anti-colonial armed struggle in Africa as a whole is getting better and better.

The conspiracy of the super powers to dominate and interfere with the Asian, African and Latin American countries has met with new setbacks. The struggle of the people of the Arab countries against the super powers' support for the Israeli aggressor and their creation of a "no war, no peace" situation in the Middle East is developing. The sinister intentions of the Soviet revisionist social imperialism which, exploiting the Middle East situation and by means of intimidation and cajolery, carries out infiltration and expansion on a large scale against the Arab countries have roused the vigilance and indignation of the Arab people.

The Panamanian government and people have launched a large scale movement this year, strongly demanding for the recovery of the sovereignty of the Canal Zone which has been under forced occupation by US imperialism for a long time. They also demand the withdrawal of American forces from Panama and abrogation of the unequal treaty of 1903 between the US and Panama.

The countries that border the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea strongly oppose the struggle between the two super powers of the US and USSR for dominance in these waters. Mrs. Bandaranaike, the Prime Minister of Sri Lanka, points out that US and Soviet naval fleets, by roaming freely in the Indian Ocean, make it impossible for the region to be a zone of peace. Her proposal that the Indian Ocean be declared a peaceful zone is supported by many countries.

Malaysia, Singapore, and Indonesia declare that they will jointly manage the affairs of the Straits of Malacca and Strait of Singapore and oppose the sinister scheme of the super powers to "internationalize" the Straits of Malacca, in an effort to maintain the sovereignty and interests of the countries surrounding the straits.

On the shores of the Mediterranean, the governments of Algeria, Libya, Tunis, and Morocco unanimously call for making the Mediterranean a "Sea of Peace." They oppose the setting up of military bases by foreign powers and demand the withdrawal of the US and Soviet fleets from the Mediterranean.

Uphold National Interests, Oppose Economic Expropriation

Since the beginning of this year, more and more countries of the Third World, for the sake of opposing imperialist domination and maintaining national interests, have taken measures to nationalize enterprises owned by foreign monopoly capital. Chile has confiscated all the assets of American-owned International Telephone and Telegraph in Chile, and declared the nationalization of American-owned banks and many other American-owned enterprises. Mexico, Peru, Panama, and Venezuela have also one after another nationalized a number of American-owned enterprises or placed them under government supervision. Many Latin American countries have joined forces in collectively hitting back at US imperialism's retaliatory measures.

The struggle by maritime countries to protect their fishing industry and marine resources is developing in depth. Up to now nine Latin American countries have declared a 200 nautical miles limit to their territorial waters. Sierra Leone in Africa has adopted the same measure. There are also many Asian and African countries which impose limits from 18 to 130 nautical miles on their territorial waters. In defense of their territorial waters, Latin American countries which have adopted the above-mentioned measure are continually arresting and penalizing American fishing vessels which intrude their territorial waters.

In June this year 15 Caribbean countries held a special conference on maritime problems, participant countries in which barred the US as an "observer" from the conference. The meeting adopted a "San Domingo Declaration," reiterating the stand on the 200-mile limit of territorial waters.

At this year's second meeting of the UN Seabed Committee in July, the Soviet and US representatives openly opposed the right of maritime countries to delimit their territorial waters. They insisted that the width of territorial waters should not exceed 12 miles and unreasonably demanded that their naval vessels have the right of "free passage" through straits that lay within the territorial waters of maritime countries. The Soviet revisionist representative went so far as to declare openly that the USSR would agree that these countries had any right to share in the interests from exploitation of undersea resources only if its conditions were met. Such power politics adopted by the two super powers of US and USSR was effectively condemned by representatives of the Third World countries. The meeting finally approved a list of problems of maritime law submitted by Algeria and 55 other countries as the basis of future discussions of maritime law.

At the third conference of the UN Trade and Development Council held in April this year, the Third World countries strongly opposed imperialist plunder and resolutely demanded the abolition of the unequal trade system, the breaking of the manipulation and monopolization of the international market by the imperialist powers, the reform of the international monetary system, and the development of national economy and national navigation and other enterprises.

The conference adopted three proposals, including that concerning the principles of international trade relations and policies, which reflected the strong demand of the developing countries to protect their sovereignty and national interests. When the three proposals were put to the vote, the US representative voted against them twice and abstained from voting once, while the Soviet representative abstained once and did not take part in the voting on two occasions. This shows that the two super powers were quite alone.

Soviet revisionism, holding up the banner of "economic aid" and "international division of labor" and adopting "aid" as a means, interferes with the internal affairs of other countries, controls their economy, and plunder their riches. The true face of aggression and expansion of Soviet revisionism is increasingly recognized by Third World countries.

In October the Caribbean countries and region decided to establish a common market before May next year, so they might cooperate in developing their national economy.

The petroleum, coffee, cocoa and copper ore exporting countries have made new gains continually this year in their struggle against imperialist economic plunder. Early this year six petroleum exporting countries of the Middle East again waged a combined struggle, compelling the petroleum companies of the US and other Western countries to agree to compensate these petroleum producing countries for the losses they suffered as a result of the

devaluation of the US dollar. Twenty Latin American countries decided in August to establish a common motive power market to carry out direct petroleum trade and prevent foreign petroleum companies from making profits as intermediaries.

At several conferences this year, coffee- and cocoa-producing countries, the overwhelming part of which were developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, waged a vehement struggle around price-depressing and counter-price-depressing with consumer countries headed by the US, frustrating the US attempt to depress the price. Breaking US manipulation and intimidation for the first time, the coffee-producing countries have also resolutely raised the export price of coffee, effectively hitting at the predominant position of the US in the international coffee organization. All these facts show that the developing countries can gradually realize their just demands if only they are united as one and persevere in struggle.

Strengthen Unity and Support One Another

On many issues, by various means and within various spheres, Third World countries have strengthened their unity in the past year, acting in concert, supporting one another, and encouraging one another. This is an important factor contributing to the continual victory of their struggle against the super powers.

In Latin America, following Chile's resumption of diplomatic relations with Cuba in 1970, Peru, breaking through US "sanctions" against Cuba in July this year, also resumed relations with Cuba. Four Caribbean countries, including Guyana and Jamaica, also established diplomatic relations with Cuba one after another in December. The action of these countries shows that the US is wielding its conductor's baton less and less effectively in Pan-American organizations.

In August this year, owing to the firm struggle of the African countries and people of various countries, the International Olympic Committee decided to cancel its invitation to Rhodesia to take part in the 20th Olympiad. It was a new victory for the African countries in their united struggle against both the old and the new colonialists.

In some international conferences, the numerous Third World countries have supported one another in their resolute opposition to imperialist aggression and oppression. At a special conference of the UN Security Council held in Africa in January this year, many Asian, African and Latin American countries strongly condemned Rhodesia and the White racist regime in South Africa for their savage suppression of the local people as well as Portugal for the colonial war she waged in Africa, expressing firm support for the African liberation movement.

The 9th meeting of heads of the African Unity Organization in June this year once more expressed support for the armed struggle waged by the people of Zimbabwe, Angola, Mozambique, Guinea (Bissau), and Namibia, and decided to further intensify the aid to be given them. The 8th conference of heads of

state and government leaders of East Africa and Central Africa held in September also adopted a resolution to strengthen aid to the liberation movements of various areas of Africa.

A conference of foreign ministers of non-aligned countries held in Georgetown, capital of Guyana, expressed support for the anti-aggression struggle of the Indochinese, Palestinian, Arab, and other Asian, African and Latin American peoples. The conference pointed out that Asian, African and Latin American countries should take concerted action in the international sphere and strengthen their unity and cooperation. The conference also decided that the delegation of the Royal Government of National Unity of Cambodia should take part in the conference as the only legal representative of Cambodia, and that the delegation of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam should attend the conference as an official member. That was support and encouragement for the Cambodian people and the people of southern Vietnam in their anti-US and national salvation struggle.

In a general debate of the 27th UN General Assembly, delegates from the large number of medium- and small-size countries generally criticized the hegemonic doctrine of the two super powers and expressed support for the national liberation movements of Asian, African and Latin American countries. This just voice against aggression, intervention and oppression reflects the awakening of the people of the world and the current political trend of the world.

*

Chairman Mao points out: "Countless facts show that he who is right will get much help, but that he who is not right will get little help. A weak nation can defeat a strong one, a small nation can defeat a big one. If only the people of a small nation dare to rise and struggle, dare to take up arms, and take the destiny of their countries in their own hands, they will surely be able to defeat aggression from a big power. This is a law of history."

The current trend of world revolution is progressing in accordance with this irresistible law. The people of the massive Third World countries, who make up the overwhelming majority of the world population, will never again let themselves be cheated, oppressed and butchered as they were in the past. In the world today no decision on any important international question can be made without the participation of Third World countries and without listening to their voice. They have become a decisive force in the world. The way of the two super powers of throwing their weight about and acting arbitrarily and bullying the weak and the small is becoming more and more impracticable.

* * *

PLA WAREHOUSE

A New Chapter in Running An Enterprise With Hard Work and Frugality

- Feat of arduous struggle in Warehouse No. 790 belonging to the Logistics Department of the PLA Tsinan Command

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 13, 1972)

Warehouse No. 790 of the Logistics Department of the PLA Tsinan Command, established during the war years, has a glorious tradition of arduous struggle. Bringing this glorious tradition into play, the cadres and fighters are bearing the interests of the state in mind and have written another new chapter in running the enterprise with hard work and frugality and in being incorruptible and law abiding.

"Practice-Economy Box"

As early as 13 years ago, the cadres and fighters of Warehouse No. 790, in response to the great call of Chairman Mao, "Save every copper for the war effort and for the revolutionary cause," specially installed a "practice-economy box." On picking up a stray button, a length of string, a piece of cloth or a nail, they would drop it into the "practice-economy box." The things in the box might be broken and damaged, but with everybody taking a hand in mending and repairing, some of the "waste products" were turned into "useful products," and a large amount of money was saved annually for the state. Because of that, everybody called the box "a magic treasure basin."

With the country growing more powerful and affluent every day, some of the comrades threw the box away. On discovering this, the Party branch immediately called a meeting to study again Chairman Mao's teaching, "Our nation always embraces the style of plain living and hard struggle which we must carry on," and they unanimously felt that whether or not to work hard and practice frugality and thrift was an important question concerning whether the political characteristics of arduous struggle of our army was to be brought into play.

Style and the line are closely linked together, and only with the work style of arduous struggle can the correct political orientation be firmly maintained. Today, only by giving play to the fine tradition of arduous struggle of our army shall we be able to implement firmly Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The Party branch is determined to carry out an education in line and tradition on everybody.

One by one, the fighters were seated in a circle around the "practice-economy box." Everybody was listening attentively to Comrade Ch'ien Kuo-chih, the deputy director, as he told about the deed of arduous struggle of old political instructor Chang Shih-ch'ang.

It was in 1962. One day, as old political instructor Chang Shih-ch'ang was washing his hands, he discovered that the drain pipe below the washing room was plugged. Using a length of metal wire, he fished out a long piece of sticky substance. Actually it was pieces of broken yarn from coats stuck together with cotton fluff and dirt washed down. He kept on fishing and drawing it out bit by bit, and obtained more than 50 catties of cotton fluff from it.

When he got to this part, Comrade Ch'ien said soberly, "We revolutionary fighters must carry out revolution properly. To implement the correct line, we must look upon succeeding to and giving play to the glorious tradition of arduous struggle of our army as an important part of the content of implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line."

The cadres and fighters of Warehouse No. 790 are gradually turning the style of hard work and frugality into conscious action. Comrades of the mending and repairing team discovered from a pile of cuttings some pieces of cloth that still could be used. They have made use of this waste material for making sewing kits. In a single year, they have turned out more than 56,000 sewing kits and saved a large amount of money. When sent to the units, these kits were much welcomed by the fighters.

Hard Work and Frugality

Each year, a large quantity of old materials is recovered by Warehouse No. 790. By means of patching up the old and making use of discarded things, every article is used to its fullest possible extent, and the saving of every last bit and drop is their fine style.

Once, the repair team received an assignment for the making of several ten thousand sets of knee pads for the construction unit. The several ten thousand sets of knee pads required several thousand catties of cotton. Staring at the white fluffy cotton, the mind of Hung Ming, the leader of the repair team, was disturbed. "To save every piece of cloth, every ball of cotton, and every last drop of oil is a tradition of our revolutionary fighters. Several thousand catties of cotton is no small amount, cannot some substitute be used instead?"

One day, he went to the warehouse to inspect some protective equipment made from gunny bags, and discovered cuttings from the gunny bags on the floor. He thought, "Could not the pieces of jute be collected, beaten into fluff and used as a substitute for cotton?" He carried out experiment and found that the use of jute fluff for knee pads was quite good. This year, they used jute fluff for making more than 6,000 knee pads and saved about 1,800-plus catties of cotton. After the incident, he heard some of the people say, "It is such a small thing and it is too trifling to be of any significance, is there any need for such careful saving?" He replied, "Every bit and drop counts. Don't look down on small things, it is brick by brick that a tall building rises."

The comrades of Warehouse No. 790 always say, "Carrying out mending and repair work is to make careful saving by using broken and damaged things and to think up new methods of saving." In the past, over 20 pieces of old coat front were required for the making of a quilt. One day, old worker Liu Ch'en-ch'iu saw the discarded cuttings from coat fronts, and his mind began to work. "Objects are inanimate, but man has life. The magnitude of the role played by a piece of material for the revolution depends entirely on the arrangement made by the scissors in the hands of the cutter. In repairing damaged or mending old things we should aim high and make every bit and drop count, and when accumulated, the figure would be large."

When he realized that, he and others immediately made improvements in the new cutting pattern, and reduced the number of coat front from 28 pieces to 22 pieces for the making of a quilt, thereby saving enough cloth for 2,000 quilts for the state. In the past one or two years, they have repaired and mended more than 29,000 pieces of various articles, washed and cleaned more than 19,600 blankets and garments, and made alterations on more than 123,300 various articles, including blankets and garments, saved a large amount of money, and better fulfilled the task of receiving and issuing, safeguarding, supplying and repairing materials for the unit.

Incorruptible and Law-Abiding

Hsü Hui-shan, an incorruptible and law-abiding elite of Warehouse No. 790, had been a storekeeper for more than ten years, and although he worked in a storeroom filled with goods, he had never once taken a single article which did not belong to himself, and was scrupulous in separating public from private interests. Each year, he personally handled several ten thousand catties of old cloth without losing even a single piece. At present although Comrade Hsü Hui-shan has been transferred, still his tradition of "not taking a single article not belonging to himself" is deeply implanted in the hearts of the comrades.

The work clothes worn by three storekeepers in charge of old things are covered all over with patches that overlapped one another. The old things they annually take back number by the thousands, and though some are damaged, some are still in good shape. However, they have maintained the rule of only making a change once a year, and have never gone at their convenience to the storeroom to pick up something better to wear. They said, "We are storekeepers, and we only have the responsibility to look after the property of the state well, but not the right make any unjustifiable use of any property of the state."

The storekeepers of Warehouse No. 790 are not alone in giving play to the incorruptible and law-abiding spirit. Once the upper levels wanted to issue new raincoats to a logistics platoon. They voluntarily requested that these new raincoats should be transferred to the unit instead, while they themselves drew some old issues. The comrades said, "In our warehouse, we have the facilities, and can mend these damaged raincoats by ourselves. Sending the good raincoats to the unit is more to the interests of preparedness against war."

The commanders and fighters of Warehouse No. 790 always say, "The resources in the warehouse are all things of value, and we must cherish and look after them with greater care than our own." For the past ten years, they have used these words to spur themselves, and with the same care nurses used in looking after their patient, carefully administered the assets of the state. They are determined under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line to further make manifest the glorious tradition of our army, and to maintain and give play to the fine style of hard work, frugality and incorruptibility.

- By Our Own Correspondent

* * *

MASS LITERATURE AND ART

It Must Be Grasped, and More Importantly, It Must Be Grasped Properly

by

Ch'en T'ao (陈涛)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 13, 1972)

Some of the comrades said, "The key to whether mass creative literary and art activities can be properly developed or not lies in the leading members." This saying makes good sense. Facts in many localities have proved that in developing mass literary and art creation activities, whether the leading members grasp these activities or not, whether the grasping is properly carried out or not, and whether the method used is correct or not, will lead to different results.

What should the leading members grasp? From the experience of various places, the main thing is to grasp two things properly.

1. Maintain implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian line in literature and art, the orientation of placing literature and art in the service of workers, peasants and soldiers, socialism and proletarian politics, and the principle of "three non-separations," and implement the policy of "spare-time, small-scale and diversified" activities in spare-time literature and art.

For the sake of better using Chairman Mao's line for literature and art to guide spare-time literary and art creation, some of the basic level comrades have conscientiously studied Marxist-Leninist theories on literature and art as well as relevant directives of Chairman Mao, studied and grasped the special character and law of literary and art creation, and guided spare-time literature and art workers in handling correctly the relations between politics and vocation and between popularization and raising of standard. This method of doing things should be encouraged.

Revolutionary literature and art is, by means of images of model or heroic personalities, to use the power of literature and art to influence and educate the people. Chairman Mao said long ago, "We oppose works of art with a wrong political viewpoint or the tendency toward the 'poster and slogan style' which is correct in political viewpoint but lacking in artistic power." It is hoped that leading comrades grasping literature and art work would, in accordance with this directive of Chairman Mao, carry out correctly a struggle between the two lines on literary and art problems, and enable spare-time literary and art activities to develop in a healthy fashion.

Leading comrades in some localities pay attention to using literature and art in the service of central tasks in their own localities. They have organized in time a force for creating literature and art work and propagandizing advanced personalities and deeds on various fronts, which is quite proper

and necessary. However, to be satisfied with just this is definitely not enough. Spare-time literary and art creation "should create a variety of characters out of real life and help the masses to push history forward." The viewpoint and methods of those who believe that mass creative writings are limited only to depicting real people and things are one-sided, and consequently also wrong.

2. Attention must be paid to the training of a force of writers. Regarding the writers, it would never do merely to use them, but concern and training for them must come from all directions. Necessary time should be set aside and specific conditions provided for organizing their study of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, proletarian theories, and the policies and guidelines of the Party. Spare-time writers should be deployed on the frontline of the three great revolutionary movements, so that they may remold their world outlook, familiarize themselves with the mentality, life and feeling of the working people, and carry out creating writing on that basis. In the process of writing, concrete guidance and assistance must constantly be given to them. In that way, after constant practice and diligent efforts, spare-time writers will be able to produce works with political content and of a certain artistic level.

Leading members in some localities are inclined to make more use of spare-time writers but give them less training. Spare-time writers are hastily called upon to deal with unforseen developments, and shallowing and outwardly made to coordinate their efforts with the central task. With neither time for study nor means of going deep into life for any length of time, it is therefore very difficult for them to produce good works.

In developing mass spare-time literary and art activities, leading members must not only do the grasping boldly, but they must gradually become good at grasping. To be good at grasping, they must be good at study, and only by understanding Chairman Mao's proletarian line for literature and art can they implement firmly the Party's literary and art policies and tactics, eliminate all sorts of interference and sabotage from the Left and the Right, bring all positive factors fully into play, and enable mass literature and art creation to develop in a more flourishing manner in the correct orientation.

* * *

GRAIN RESERVES

Shanghai Outskirts Have More Grain Reserves

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Dec. 16, 1972)

outlying areas of china's biggest industrial city, shanghai, have reported good harvests of grain and industrial crops this year. with increase in grain production for years running, the collective and individual grain reserves have steadily increased. some people's communes have a full year's reserves.

since the beginning of the cultural revolution in 1966, the collective and individual grain reserves registered an annual rise of 43,500 tons. nearly every production team in areas where grain is the major crop has reserves, while in places, where grain and industrial crops were grown together, most of the production teams have reserves. all this was achieved after the people's communes paid their agricultural tax and overfulfilled the state purchase quotas every year, and laid aside enough provisions, feed grain and seeds.

grain, cotton and vegetables are grown in shanghai county, more than half the total being grown to cotton and vegetables. the peasants have done a good job of field work and defeated natural disasters to get good harvests of grain, cotton and vegetables for years running. the grain reserves of the collective and individuals increased from 4,315 tons of 1965 to 17,335 tons of this year.

the arable land on the outskirts of shanghai averages only 0.053 hectares per capita. in line with the policy of "taking grain as the key link and ensuring an all-round development", the peasants built more water conservancy projects, improved their farming methods and popularized good strains of seed. they achieved in 1963 the target of six tons per hectare, set for such areas in the national programme for agricultural development. the per hectare yield topped 7.5 tons every year since 1965. total and per hectare output of grain hit all-time highs this year. chinshan county on the coast of the east china sea, a major grain producer, got more than 6 tons of early rice per hectare this year, outstripping the annual target of grain production with one single crop.

fenghsien county before liberation gathered between 1.5 and 2.25 tons of grain per hectare. the peasants had to eat bran and wild plants most part of the year and many went begging. grain production shot up after people's communes were set up in 1958. the county has ever since sold surplus grain to the state every year. what were former "beggars' villages" now have grain reserves. every production team and peasant household

in the chingtsun commune has grain reserves. the grain in stock in individual households of the peikang production brigade can feed its population for six months.

the rural districts around shanghai city proper are busy harvesting while the roads and waterways are crammed with trucks and boats carrying grain to the state purchasing stations. the communes and production teams have built new barns.

COAL MINE

New Coal Mine Built in Northwest China

(NCNA-English Yinchuan, Dec. 16, 1972)

a modern anthracite mine went into production recently in northwest china's ningsia hui autonomous region.

building this coal mine 1,900 metres above sea level posed problems for the miners because of snow and cold. displaying the spirit of hard struggle, the workers designed and built scores of machines, including cement guns, skips and mine cars, to speed up construction. several hundred hui and han miners, who were trained earlier, started working as soon as the mine went into production.

POWER TRANSMISSION

Worker-Peasant High-Tension Tranmission Line in Northwest China

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Dec. 16, 1972)

over the rolling hills and low-lying land on the verge of a desert in northwest china's kansu province is a new high tension transmission line, which the commune members call the "worker-peasant line". this 11-kilometre-long line was installed to bring power to tap underground water to irrigate the arid land of hsingchuan brigade in chingtai county.

initiated by the brigade, this transmission line was completed with help from the aid-agriculture team organized by the kansu metallurgical company.

aid-agriculture activities have been underway for some time throughout china. industrial and mining enterprises, after arranging their own production, assign workers or technicians to go to help nearby villages.

chingtai is an arid county and the hsingchuan brigade, located on the verge of a desert, was the worst hit. from may to september this year, there were 120 rainless day. crops were withering. cadres and commune members of hsingchuan worked hard for water. they sank wells and dug springs. a major project was to put up a high tension transmission line for electric pumping. hsingchuan made ready the material, but it lacked a technical force to do the work.

when the power plant of the kansu metallurgical company learned this, the party committee and the revolutionary committee decided to send a group there to give a hand.

this aid-agriculture group found that the "s" shaped route mapped out by the brigade was technically poor. it would affect more farmland than necessary and waste material. the group tried to alter the design for the benefit of the poor and lower-middle peasants.

the group was short of manpower and instruments. a nearby people's liberation army unit immediately sent fighters with surveying instruments to help in both surveying and installation.

the aid-agriculture group took only eight days to put up the poles, while the job was scheduled for ten days. they doubled the daily quota and saw that the poles were planted deeper and firmer to withstand the frequent sand-laden winds.

electric current began to operate the pumps instead of diesel engines for 200 hectares of parched land. it will enable the brigade to bring another 70 hectares under irrigation next year, in addition to lighting for peasant households and processing of farm and sideline produce.

INDUSTRIAL CITY

Rising Industrial City on North China Grassland

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Dec. 17, 1972)

the important industrial city of paotou in north china's inner mongolian autonomous region now has 500 factories and mines, covering metallurgy, machine-building, coal mining and chemicals. sixty per cent of these were set up during the cultural revolution begun in 1966.

the city's total industrial output value for the first ten months of this year was 112 times that for 1950.

on the northern bank of the yellow river, paotou was formerly called paoketu, which in mongolian means a place frequented by deer. villages began to appear early in the 18th century. later, as foreign imperialist powers encroached on that part of china, the local inhabitants of mongolian, han, hui, manchu and other nationalities were subjected to cruel exploitation by the imperialists and feudal princes.

chinese communist party policy towards nationalities since liberation has brought equality, mutual assistance and fraternal unity among the nationalities, doing away with the discrimination and estrangement practised in the old society. the people set up to develop industry with state aid. a geological team was sent in 1950 to prospect the paiyunopo iron mine near paotou. engineers, technicians from all parts of the country and workers of a dozen nationalities came to help build the paotou iron and steel complex. a rolling mill, a steel rail-beam mill and a seamless tubing mill were added during the cultural revolution, making paotou one of china's major iron and steel centres. heavy-duty machine tools, mining machinery, electronics and rubber-making enterprises went up one after another. a big power grid radiates from the paotou thermo power plant, supplying electricity to huhehot, chinin, other cities, and rural areas.

in line with chairman mao's teaching "break down foreign conventions and follow our own road in developing industry", paotou's workers have made many technical innovations. they improved some clumsy imported equipment at the paiyunopo iron mine, lessening labour intensity while raising efficiency. the paotou sugar refinery, which processes 1,000 tons of sugar-beets a day, raised efficiency fifty per cent by renovating old equipment. it also trained more than 1,000 workers and helped design and build 18 sugar refineries in other parts of the country.

with the expansion of industry, the number of workers and technicians of minority nationalities has grown to

9,000. nearly one-third are mongolians. paolichao, a former mongolian slave and shepherd, is now in charge of a big open-hearth furnace at the paotou iron and steel company. he is also on the party committee and revolutionary committee of the company. chinshan, another mongolian worker, of the paotou tractor parts factory is known throughout inner mongolia for scores of important technical innovations. he has seen the great leader chairman mao on several occasions when he attended national day celebrations in peking.

paotou's cultural, educational and medical services have been expanded. the city had 27 primary schools and four middle schools with 7,000 students in 1949. now it has 1,300 primary and secondary schools and two colleges, enrolling 320,000. cinemas, theatres, cultural palaces, sports grounds and parks have been added.

the city has set up 22 general hospitals with 4,590 beds, as against 20 beds before liberation. there are hundreds of clinics and numerous "barefoot doctors" on the city's outskirts.

BAST FIBERS

South China Areas Gather Good Bast Fiber Harvests

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 17, 1972)

two south china provinces and an autonomous region, major bast fibre producers, report good jute and ambary hemp harvests this year with higher total and per-hectare output.

kwangtung province topped this year's state purchasing plan by 14 per cent. the kwangsi chuang autonomous region sold the state 32 per cent more jute and ambary hemp this year than in 1971. the major producing counties of kiangsi province also fulfilled this year's state jute purchasing plan ahead of time.

kwangtung enlarged the jute and ambary hemp acreage this year. some counties that did not grow the crop before have sold a quantity of bast fibre to the state this year.

leading members of counties in kwangsi went to communes and brigades to sum up and popularize advanced experience to stimulate bast fibre production. pingnan county had good jute and ambary hemp harvests on 3,800 hectares

despite drought, low temperature and a rainy spell. it sold 60 per cent more than last year to the state.

commune members of jute producers in kiangsi dredged drainage ditches when excessive rains last may and june affected the seedlings. they also dealt with insect pests and strengthened field management.

FISHING COMMUNE

Fishing Commune on Taihu Lake

(NCNA-English Nanking, Dec. 17, 1972)

annual catches of the taihu fishing commune in the east china province of kiangsu are three and a half times those of the early post-liberation days. shrimp catches of 205 tons from january to september this year were nearly treble last year's total.

collectivized fishing and technical innovations since liberation have raised hauls from taihu lake, one of china's biggest bodies of fresh water. motorized fishing boats have replaced junks and nylon and polyester fishing nets have taken the place of hemp thread ones. weirs, buoys and lines are now made of plastic.

the catches in old china were small despite backbreaking toil. and the fishermen were at the mercy of profiteering merchants and fishing despots.

the commune members have built eight 30-ton cement fishing boats that sail steadily in strong wind. a short time ago they launched motorized fishing boats which refrigerate fish in summer and dry them on cloudy days.

the fishermen make scientific experiments for fish propagation and protection of fry. lush water weeds extending 50 kilometres in shallows are set aside to facilitate spawning. during the spawning season and the growth of fry, no fishing is allowed on the lake. black, silver and grass carp, big head and crabs are raised on large expanses of the lake with good effect.

the party and government have set up weather forecasting stations around taihu lake. lighthouses and navigational markers indicate shoals and shallows. fishermen can hear weather forecasts promptly on the transistor radios that their boats are equipped with.

fishermen also plant paddy rice and vegetables around the lake, and have set up small factories. they have reclaimed 130 hectares in the past three years. a commune-run shipyard can build 70-ton fishing boats.

the commune has built hundreds of tile-roofed houses in the past decade for the fishermen who used to live with their families on boats. the commune members' income last year averaged ten per cent more than before the great proletarian cultural revolution and trebled what they got in the early post-liberation days when they worked on their own. income went up again this year.

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
****

CHINA AND BURMA

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Leaves Burma for Sri Lanka

(NCNA-English Rangoon, Dec. 16, 1972)

the chinese government trade delegation headed by foreign trade minister pai hsiang-kuo left here last night for a friendly visit to sri lanka after concluding a friendly visit in burma.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by dr. maung lwin, minister for trade; u san win, deputy minister for trade; and other burmese officials.

chinese ambassador to burma chen chao-yuan was also present.

yesterday evening prior to the delegation's departure, minister pai hsiang-kuo gave a return dinner.

attending the dinner on invitation were dr. maung lwin, minister for trade; u lwin, minister for planning and finance; u san win, deputy minister for trade; u thein maung and u ba aye, members of the trade council executive committee.

chinese ambassador chen chao-yuan and other officials of the chinese embassy were present.

pai hsiang-kuo and dr. maung lwin spoke at the dinner which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. pai hsiang-kuo expressed heartfelt thanks for the warm and friendly reception accorded to the chinese delegation during its visit in burma. he said that china and burma are close neighbours and have long friendly relations of coordination in trade which are still developing.

dr. maung lwin in his address recalled the visit to china this year of the burmese trade delegation led by him. he expressed satisfaction with the good trade relation existing between burma and china and expressed the hope that this relation would be further developed.

CHINA AND CANADA

Shenyang Acrobatic Troupe Ends Its Visit to Canada

(NCNA-English Ottawa, Dec. 16, 1972)

the shenyang acrobatic troupe of china with chang ying-wu as head and yin tsan-chen as deputy head left toronto for chicago by a special plane today after a 28-day visit to canada.

representatives of the national arts centre of canada and representatives of overseas chinese in toronto bid farewell to the chinese acrobats at their hotel on their leaving for the airport.

CHINA AND CEYLON

Chinese Trade Delegation Arrives in Colombo

(NCNA-English Colombo, Dec. 17, 1972)

the chinese trade delegation headed by pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, arrived here today for a friendly visit to the country at the invitation of the sri lanka government.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by ilangaratne, minister of foreign and internal trade, walpita, president of the sri lanka-china friendship association, and other government officials of sri lanka.

ma tzu-ching, chinese ambassador to sri lanka, was also present.

CHINA AND FINLAND

Finland-China Society Tourist Group Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 16, 1972)

the 14-member november tourist group of the finland-china society wound up its visit to china and left peking for home today.

during their stay in china, the finnish friends toured peking, tientsin, nanking, shanghai, hangchow and kwangchow.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Guinean Government Delegation Concludes Friendly Visit to China

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Dec. 16, 1972)

guinean prime minister dr. lansana beavogui and the government delegation of the republic of guinea he is leading wound up their successful friendly visit to china and left here by special plane today for a visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

they were seen off at the airport by ho ying, chinese vice-foreign minister, liu chien-hsun, chairman of the honan provincial revolutionary committee, and thousands of people of chengchow.

chengchow airport flew the national flags of china and guinea today. when the distinguished guinean guests arrived at the airport, the waiting crowds cheered and danced amidst the beating of drums and gongs to show their profound friendship for the guinean people. they acclaimed the continuous growth of friendship between the people of the two countries and wished prime minister lansana beavogui success during his visit to the democratic people's republic of korea. the guinean prime minister and the other distinguished guinean guests walked round to meet the well-wishers and happily waved to them in acknowledgement.

present at the airport were keng chi-chang, vice-chairman of the honan provincial revolutionary committee; chang shu-chih, commander of the honan provincial command of the chinese people's liberation army; wang hui, chairman of the chengchow municipal revolutionary committee; ho kung-kai, director of the department of african affairs of the chinese foreign ministry; and han ke-hua, chinese ambassador to guinea, and his wife kuo li-wen.

guinean trainees in chengchow were present.

prime minister beavogui and other guinean guests visited a people's commune on the outskirts of chengchow this morning.

CHINA AND LAOS

Lao Patriotic Front Delegation Leaves Peking for Moscow

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 16, 1972)

nouhak phoumsavan, leader of the delegation of the lao patriotic front and member of the standing committee of the central committee of the front, and thao ma khaykhamphithoune, member of the delegation and member of the central committee of the front, flew off here for moscow today.

they were seen off at the airport by chi teng-kuei, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, shen chien, a leading member of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, liang feng, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry, and kao chien-chung, deputy director of the protocol department of the ministry.

on hand were ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, tran binh, counsellor of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking, and a.a. brezhnev, minister-counsellor of the soviet embassy here.

Lao Patriotic Youth Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 16, 1972)

shen chien, leading member of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the lao patriotic youth delegation with somsanit as its leader and visai and vandy as its deputy leaders.

shen chien and somsanit spoke at the banquet.

shen chien extended the warmest welcome to the comrades-in-arms from the forefront of the struggle against u.s. aggression.

he said: thanks to the correct leadership of the lao patriotic front and chairman souphanouvong, the lao youth have matured in the flames of struggle. with the rest of the lao people, they have made important contributions to the country's revolution and become a shock force in the revolution as well as in the construction of the liberated areas.

he said: the chinese and lao peoples are close comrades-in-arms and brothers as closely related as lips and teeth. the youth and people of the two countries have consistently supported, encouraged and learned from each other in the common struggle against imperialism. together with the rest of the chinese people, the chinese youth will, in line with the great leader chairman mao's teachings, forever stand on the side of the fraternal lao youth and people, give all-out support to the people of laos and the rest of indochina in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation till complete victory.

he expressed the conviction that through its visit to china, the delegation would help strengthen the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the youth and people of the two countries.

speaking at the banquet, somsanit conveyed to the chinese youth the warm and friendly greetings of the entire patriotic youth of laos who are now fighting against u.s. aggression for national salvation.

he said: the people of laos and china have maintained good ties of friendship over a long time. this traditional friendship will certainly grow in strength in the cause of struggle of the lao people and youth against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and for liberating the country and in the cause of the chinese people and youth for defending and building socialism.

the delegation leader praised the chinese youth who, in the spirit of proletarian internationalism, actively support the people of asia, africa and latin america in their struggle for independence and national liberation and the indochinese people in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

in conclusion, he said: the youth of laos, in unity with the people of all nationalities in the liberated areas and the rest of the indochinese people and youth, will enhance our unity with the chinese people and youth and the world's peace and justice-loving people and youth, continue our just struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation so as to liberate our country and turn it into an independent, peaceful and sovereign state.

we will strive to contribute to the liberation struggle of the asian, african and latin american people and to the safeguarding of world peace and justice.

in a stirring scene following the speeches, the young people of the two countries sang revolutionary lao and chinese songs the "light of the lao revolution" and the "people of the world are sure to win". they also joined in a traditional dance of the lao people. the banquet proceeded in an atmosphere of fraternal revolutionary friendship and jubilation.

present were leading members of departments concerned. ou tang-liang, hsing chu-fang, tien shu-chien, yu chung-hao and hsing jen-hsien, as well as representatives of peking youth and members of the chinese youth delegation which visited laos not long ago.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Army Volleyball Team Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 16, 1972)

the ministry of national defence and the physical culture and sports commission of the people's republic of china gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome the "february 8" men's volleyball team of the korean people's army led by gang il hong.

the team is on a friendly match tour of china.

among the guests were li jae pil, minister-counsellor, and senior colonel jang rae hyen, military attache, of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in peking.

attending the banquet were li ta, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department, yu pu-hsueh, leading member of the physical culture and sports commission, and leading members of departments concerned wang ti-kang, yin tso-chen, li kuang-hsiang, chou jung-kuo, chang lien-hua, chang chih-huai and chu tse, as well as chinese volleyball coaches and players.

tien wei-hsin and gang il hong spoke at the banquet, which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

on behalf of the chinese ministry of national defence and physical culture and sports commission, tien wei-hsin

extended a warm welcome to the comrades-in-arms coming from korea, china's fraternal neighbour. he said: china and korea are fraternal neighbours as closely related as lips and teeth. the people and armies of the two countries are close comrades-in-arms sharing weal and woe. the current friendly visit to china of the "february 8" men's volleyball team of the korean people's army will make positive contributions to the promotion of the great friendship and militant unity of the people and armies of china and korea.

in his speech, gang il hong expressed thanks for the warm reception accorded his team by the chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army. he said: the people of korea and china are comrades-in-arms and brothers going through thick and thin and sharing weal and woe. the current visit of the volleyball team of the korean people's army will certainly help the sportsmen of the two fraternal armies swap experience and consolidate and develop the friendly relations of cooperation between the people and sportsmen of the two countries.

the korean team arrived here by air yesterday.

Chinese Minister of Agriculture and Forestry Meets Korean Fresh-Water Fish-Breeding Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 17, 1972)

sha feng, chinese minister of agriculture and forestry, this evening met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the fresh-water fish-breeding delegation from the democratic people's republic of korea led by han jil rim, deputy director of the general fresh-water fish-breeding bureau under the cabinet.

present were hsiao peng, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, and leading members of departments concerned, including pao kuang-tsung.

han chi hun, first secretary of the korean embassy in peking, was also present.

following the meeting, minister sha feng gave a dinner in honour of the korean comrades-in-arms.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Chairman Truong Chinh Arrives in Peking on Way for Visit Abroad at Head of Vietnamese Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 16, 1972)

truong chinh, leader of the delegation of the viet nam workers' party, the national assembly of the democratic republic of viet nam and the d.r.v.n. government, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and chairman of the standing committee of the national assembly, and members of the delegation hoang van hoan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national assembly, and nghiem xuan yem, minister and standing vice-chairman of the central agricultural commission, arrived here by special plane this afternoon on their way for a visit abroad.

arriving aboard the same plane was the delegation of the viet nam women's union led by nguyen thi thap, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the d.r.v.n. national assembly and president of the union. the delegation is also on its way for a visit abroad.

the vietnamese comrades-in-arms were greeted at the airport by chang chun-chiao, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, hu yu-chih, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress, han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, shen chien, a leading member of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and ou tang-liang, lu wei-chao, kao chien-chung and tien shu-chien.

present were ly ban, vice-minister of foreign trade of the democratic republic of viet nam who is now in peking; ngo thuyen, d.r.v.n. ambassador to china, and diplomatic officials of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking; and nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, and diplomatic officials of the r.s.v.n. embassy.

v.s. tolstikov, soviet ambassador to china, was present.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chinese Scientists and Technicians Delegation Back in Peking from Pakistan

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 16, 1972)

the delegation of chinese scientists and technicians led by chiang sheng-chieh, deputy director of the institute of atomic energy of the chinese academy of sciences, arrived in peking by air today after attending the inauguration ceremony of the karachi nuclear power plant and paying a friendly visit to pakistan.

Pakistan Basketball Team Leaves Wuhan for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Dec. 17, 1972)

the pakistan basketball team led by m. afzal khan left here for shanghai by air today after concluding a friendly visit to wuhan.

the pakistan basketball team arrived in wuhan on december 12. the hupeh provincial physical culture and sports commission gave a banquet that evening in honour of the team. present on the occasion were chu yeh-kuei, vice-chairman, and wang pu-ching, standing committee member, of the hupeh provincial revolutionary committee; wang ke-wen, vice-chairman of the wuhan municipal revolutionary committee; tsou tso-sheng, vice-chairman of the hupeh provincial physical culture and sports commission; and others.

during its stay in wuhan, the pakistan basketball team played two friendly matches with the hupeh basketball team and the honan basketball team on the 13th and 15th respectively. the exciting performances by the players of the two countries time and again drew warm applause from the spectators. the first match ended 107:87 in favour of the hupeh team, and the second match 78:76 in favour of the pakistan team.

the pakistan basketball team visited the wuhan iron and steel company, printing and dyeing mill, heavy machine tools plant and general sewing machine factory, and the yangtze river bridge there. the team also saw theatrical performances.

President Bhutto Receives Chinese Bank Delegation

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Dec. 16, 1972)

pakistan president zulfikar ali bhutto received today the visiting delegation of the bank of china led by chiao pei-hsin, acting chairman of the board of directors and general manager of the bank. president bhutto had a cordial and friendly conversation with them.

present on the occasion was jamil nishtar, managing director of the pakistan national bank.

chinese ambassador to pakistan chang tung was also present.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Ambassador to China Gives Press Conference on Anniversary of Proclamation of Founding of Romanian People's Republic

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 16, 1972)

romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu gave a press conference here this morning on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the proclamation of the founding of the romanian people's republic.

the ambassador gave an account of the achievements romania had gained in various fields. he said: since the founding of the republic 25 years ago, the romanian people, under the leadership of the romanian communist party, have engaged in revolutionary and creative activities on a large scale and brought about profound changes to the country's outlook. romania's total industrial output value this year showed a 20-fold increase over that of 1938, the pre-war peak year, and average wheat output per hectare reached an all time high. education has made progress in all its branches. rallying round the romanian communist party with nicolae ceausescu as its general secretary, the people of the whole country have closed their ranks. this unity, he continued, is a guarantee for overcoming all difficulties and consolidating the victory of the revolution.

the ambassador said: socialist romania bases her relations with all countries on the principles of national independence and sovereignty, equal rights, respect for territorial integrity, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, mutual benefits and cooperation. our state leaders firmly

believe that in the final analysis, the crux of these principles lies in the respect for the sacred and inviolable rights of the people of each country to decide their own destiny and socio-political development in accordance with their own will and vital interests, and to participate on an equal footing in the political life of the international community. these principles are key to good relations between countries and are being recognized on increasingly broad scale in the international arena.

he said: an important conclusion drawn from the development of international life is that all countries, big or small, strong or weak, must be ensured equal rights to participate in settling complicated problems in international life.

romania firmly opposes imperialist policies of control, oppression and plunder, the policies of strength and intimidation by force of arms, resolutely opposes interference in the internal affairs of other countries, he said. she stands for the total respect for the right of the people of various countries to decide their own destiny and to organize their life according to their own will.

the ambassador reiterated romania's stand to support the people in asia and africa in their struggle for national independence and liberation.

he said: romania gives all-out support to the vietnamese people in their heroic struggle against u.s. aggression and for safeguarding liberty, independence and national survival. romania holds that the u.s. must stop its aggression against the people of cambodia and laos, and that conditions should be created to enable the people of these countries to decide their own destiny and restore peace in indochina.

the ambassador praised the profound friendship between the people of romania and china. he said the fraternal relations between the socialist republic of romania and the people's republic of china are advancing in every field. this is in the interests of the two countries and the cause of socialism as a whole and world peace.

present were hsiao teh, deputy director of the information department of the ministry of foreign affairs, wang ming-hsiu, deputy director of the department of soviet union and east european affairs of the ministry of foreign affairs, and leading members of departments concerned of peking press circles.

Chinese Ambassador to Romania Gives Banquet for Metallurgical Delegation

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Dec. 17, 1972)

chinese ambassador to romania chang hai-feng gave a banquet here yesterday evening on the occasion of the visit of the delegation of the chinese ministry of metallurgical industry to romania.

the delegation is led by minister chen shao-kun.

among those attending the banquet were nicolae agachi, minister, ion nita, vice-minister, and other leading members, of the romanian ministry of metallurgical industry.

all members of the chinese delegation attended the banquet. liu hung-ling, economic counsellor, and wang yeh, commercial counsellor, of the chinese embassy here, were also present.

during the banquet, the hosts and guests had a cordial and friendly conversation.

the banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Romanian "Banatul" Folk Song and Dance Ensemble Gives Peking Premiere

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 17, 1972)

the romanian "banatul" folk song and dance ensemble gave its premiere at the peking exhibition centre theatre here this evening to an appreciative audience of 2,000.

attending the premiere were chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, shih shao-hua, leading member of the cultural group under the state council, yu chan, vice-foreign minister, and yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

present were romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu and diplomatic officials of the romanian embassy here.

the romanian artists offered a programme of more than twenty song and dance and instrumental items. concise and rich in national flavour, they reflect the fighting spirit of the romanian people, their happy new life and humorous ancient customs.

the programme began with the dance "ana lugojana" which shows how the dauntless romanian people safeguard national independence and aspire for happy life.

violinist radu vincu performed the "skylark", a well-known romanian song familiar to the chinese audience. in 1956, a romanian ensemble named after this popular song visited china. radu vincu's superb performance this evening was such that the soft, joyous chirps of the skylark seemed to encircle the beams and linger on. he drew warm applause.

ana pacatius, a well-known singer, sang several romanian folk songs. her sonorous voice and expressive singing left a deep impression on the audience. she sang, in chinese, the chinese song "long live chairman mao exclamation" to persistent curtain call.

during the interval, comrades chu teh, shih shao-hua, yu chan, yang chi and others met with all members of the romanian ensemble. at the end of the performance, they went on stage and warmly shook hands with the romanian artistes and congratulated them on their successful performance. a basket of flowers was presented to the ensemble by the cultural group under the state council and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

an opening ceremony was held before the performance. yang chi and stan gelu mircea, leader of the romanian ensemble, spoke. they expressed the conviction that the current performance tour of the romanian ensemble would further promote the understanding and friendship between the people and cultural workers of china and romania and would make new contributions to the strengthening of sino-romanian cultural interflow.

leading members of departments concerned present included kang ke-ching, wang lei, ti fu-tsai, wu yin-hsien and liu ching-tang.

TABLE TENNIS TEAM

Chinese Table Tennis Team Back in Peking After European Tour

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 16, 1972)

the chinese table tennis team with chen hsien as its leader and hsu yin-sheng and chang chun-han as its deputy leaders returned here by air today after a friendly tour of yugoslavia, sweden, switzerland and malta.

the team was met at the airport by leading members of departments concerned li ching-chuan and chuang tse-tung as well as table tennis coaches and players. diplomatic officials of yugoslav, swedish and swiss embassies in peking were present.

CHINA AND UGANDA

Ugandan Charge d'Affaires A.I. William Matovu Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 16, 1972)

william matovu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of uganda in peking, arrived here by air today.

CHINA AND US

Chinese Acrobatic Troupe Arrives in Chicago

(NCNA-English Chicago, Dec. 16, 1972)

the shenyang acrobatic troupe of china arrived here at noon today for a performance tour in the united states at the invitation of the national committee on u.s.-china relations.

the troupe, led by chang ying-wu and his deputy yin tsan-chen, came here after its performance tour in canada.

the chinese acrobats were met at the airport here by about one hundred people, among whom were philip m. klutznick, member of the board of the national committee on u.s.-china

relations, norman singer, director of the city centre of music and drama, john riley, representative of the mayor of chicago, senator adlai stevenson iii (illinois state), lowell sherman, member of the chicago welcoming committee for the shenyang acrobatic troupe, representatives of the u.s.-china friendship association, and other personages of the city. many overseas chinese were also present.

some among the crowd waved the national flags of china and the united states. some others held streamers or placards. one of the streamers was inscribed in both english and chinese "long live the friendship of the american and chinese peoples exclamation" some placards read "welcome friends from the people's republic of china" and "your visit promotes friendship".

warm applause burst out when the troupe entered into the hall of the air terminal. four american children presented flowers to the younger chinese acrobats, who exchanged gifts with them.

a welcoming ceremony was held in the hall. speaking on behalf of the national committee on u.s.-china relations and the chicago host committee, philip m. klutznick said that it was a pleasure to participate in the work in the advancement of the friendly relations between the american and chinese peoples. "we know that we share a common urge to encourage communication and understanding between the peoples of our two countries," he declared.

norman singer said, "the great pleasure and enthusiasm with which we welcome you is our message of friendship which we hope will delight you and be taken with you wherever you go."

john riley said that the mayor and all other officials of chicago were especially glad to welcome the friends from china.

senator adlai stevenson iii wished the chinese guests a joyful and successful visit.

lowell sherman, on behalf of the chicago welcoming committee, said, "we know that there are many americans who are friends of china and we know that because of your visit there will be many more americans who become friends of china." he added, "the result of greater understanding between our two peoples can only be greater friendship between our peoples."

in reply, chang ying-wu, leader of the troupe, extended cordial greetings to the american people. he said, "the chinese and american peoples share the common desire to enhance understanding and friendship between our two peoples. it is with this desire that our troupe has come to your country and through our performance tour we wish to make our efforts towards this respect." on behalf of the chinese acrobats, he thanked the hosts and the american friends present for their welcome.

at the end of the ceremony, lowell sherman presented to the troupe a scroll of letters of greetings signed by the mayor of chicago and two senators.

when the chinese acrobats left the airport, a number of people waved to them at the roadside.

VOLLEYBALL TEAM

Chinese Volleyball Team Back in Peking After Tour of Burma, Pakistan and Kuwait

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 16, 1972)

the chinese volleyball team returned to peking by air today after a friendly match tour of burma, pakistan and kuwait. wu yueh-sung is team leader and kuo chin-ling is deputy leader.

the team was met at the airport by leading members of organizations concerned li ching-chuan and chuang tse-tung, as well as volleyball coaches and players.

present at the airport were u thein maung, burmese ambassador to china, abduljabbar a. ali, charge d'affaires ad interim of the kuwaiti embassy, and anwar kemal, second secretary of the pakistan embassy.

CHINA AND ZAIRE

President of Zaire Receives Chinese Ambassador to Congo

(NCNA-English Kinshasa, Dec. 14, 1972)

mobutu sese seko, head of state and president of the national executive council of the republic of zaire, received chinese ambassador to the congo wang yu-tien at noon today. he had a friendly talk with the chinese ambassador.

the reception took place at the presidency here.

after the reception, president mobutu gave a dinner in honour of wang yu-tien.

present on both occasions were ngusa karl-i-bond, commissioner of state for foreign affairs and international cooperation of the national executive council; mokolo wa mpombo, chief advisor to the presidency; and kapella kinduelu, ambassador of zaire to the congo.

the chinese ambassador arrived here from brazzaville this morning in the company of mokolo wa mpombo and kapella kinduelu.

he called on ngusa karl-i-bond and had a friendly talk with him after the arrival.

accompanied by the ambassador of zaire to the congo, the chinese ambassador left here for brazzaville this afternoon.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

December 29, 1972 No. 5285

****
* NATIONAL *
****

RUSTICATED EDUCATED YOUTHS

A Good Form of Re-education

- An investigation of the political night schools for young intellectuals run by various brigades of Ch'anghsing commune, Peichen hsien, Liaoning Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 14, 1972)

In compliance with the great leader Chairman Mao's teaching, "Be concerned with the growth of the younger generation," the Party committee of Ch'anghsingcommune, Peichen hsien, Liaoning Province, is strengthening re-education for educcated youths who are sent or have returned to the countryside to raise their line consciousness and their cultural level. In various brigades are set up political night schools for these young intellectuals. For one year and more, over 1,000 young intellectuals in the 16 production brigades of the whole commune have joined the night schools. The broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants say, "Through the operation of young intellectuals' political nights schools, a good form of re-education has been found. The position of spare-time culture is occupied. A large army of people building new socialist villages is formed."

Why should political night schools be set up? Through making investigations and ascertaining things deep in the world of reality, the Party committee of Ch'anghsing commune found that in the handling of re-education work, many brigades were content with the young intellectuals' getting fed and housed, staying free from fighting and bickering among themselves, listening to what was told them and doing well in their work. Due to this preoccupation with just their vocational work and the problem of feeding them to the neglect of their reading and study and the preoccupation with the present without planning for the future, a number of problems arose among the young intellectuals. Some for long stayed away from book- and newspaper-reading,

doing nothing to raise their line consciousness and forgetting a large part of their cultural knowledge. Some did not know how to work the abacus and did not even qualify as record workers. Still others did labor in day time and spent a long time playing cards at night. A few even began reading unwholesome books. Some were even won over and corrupted by the class enemy and led onto the evil road.

These problems aroused the vigilance of leading members of the Party committee of the commune. They came gradually to understand that in giving young intellectuals re-education, they must not just make proper arrangements for their labor and their livelihood but must specially get a firm grip on ideological and political line education with proper arrangements for their political activities and their cultural studies, in compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "To cultivate and create millions of successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause." Only by so doing can we enable young intellectuals to develop continuously in all fields and make a still greater contribution to the Party and the people.

Therefore, in the light of the hopes of the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants, they satisfied the young folks' demand for political and cultural studies and set up young intellectuals' night schools throughout the commune with the brigade taken as a unit.

How should political night schools be run well? The Party committee of Ch'anghsing commune takes the operation of young intellectuals' political night schools as a continuation of the proletarian educational revolution and focuses its work on the following several problems:

(1) <u>To strengthen organizational leadership and handle properly the relations between the operation of political night schools and other tasks</u>:

After political night schools were set up, there was a constant "clash" between night school attendance and appearance at meetings called by production teams or militia and women organizations. So attendance at the night school was an on-and-off affair. To counter this situation, various brigades have established school affairs committees composed of leading members of Party and League branches and representatives of poor and lower-middle peasants as well as the young intellectuals themselves.

In the light of the work programs of a Party branch and the peak or slack farming seasons, the school affairs committees make unified time arrangements for a political night school's study programs and other activities. During the busy farming season, one or two study sessions are scheduled and, during the slack season, three sessions, each session lasting around one hour. Party and League lessons are associated with political night school studies. Thus, the Party and League members attend Party and League classes and the students also get the benefit of a political lesson. When upper-level instructions and the Party's central tasks are to be spread around, Party and League members, production team cadres and representatives of poor and lower-middle peasants are summoned to political night school. Not only is a political lesson given but also a backbone force is trained. After study, the students go separately

deeply into the midst of various production teams to carry out publicity. Relatively satisfactory results have thus been achieved.

To strengthen leadership over the political night schools of various brigades, Ch'anghsing commune puts this task on the Party committee's work agenda as an important item. The responsible comrades of the commune take time out to head for various brigades to give young people personal lectures. The commune has also established a night-school-operation leadership group which constantly go deep into the midst of basic levels to sum up experience and unearth problems and seek a timely solution.

After the night schools were set up, three on-the-spot meetings were successively called. The school-operation experience of Ch'anghsing, Wafang, Hsiakuan and other brigades was popularized. A boost was given to the continuous consolidation and development of the political night schools of various brigades.

(2) To act according to Chairman Mao's "May 5 Directive" and make overall arrangements for political night school lessons with an eye to the young intellectuals' features:

The school affairs committees of the political night schools of various brigades persevere in taking Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive" as a guide and line education as the lever and thoroughly carry out the guideline of linking theory with practice. In the night school, political, cultural, military and agricultural technique courses are generally set up.

Political Course: With the criticize-revisionism and rectification effort taken as the main theme, practical class struggle and line struggle are associated with the serious study and explanation of Marxist and Leninist and Chairman Mao's works and the organization of all to write mass-criticism articles to refute such reactionary fallacies as "receiving schooling to be an official," "heading for the countryside to get gilded," "labor reform in a disguised form," etc., spread by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i. Their towering crime of making a vain attempt to alter the Party's line and policy and restore capitalism is criticized. In some cases, brigade class enemies devoted to inciting young intellectuals' return to city and wrecking the re-education effort were dragged over to the night school as targets of criticism to provide living teaching material for young people's re-education in the Party's basic line. The aim is to help them raise consciousness of class struggle and line struggle.

In July this year, a counter-revolutionary element of the No. 4 team of Ch'anghsing brigade tried vainly to wreck the anti-drought effort. He teamed up with some unsuspicious people in knocking down a wall. On discovering this, a student immediately made a report to the Party branch of the brigade. The Party branch organized a criticism by everyone. An impetus was given to the anti-drought struggle. The young people received education from the incident.

Cultural Course: In the light of the different cultural standards of the educated youths, higher and lower classes were set up. Apart from the consolidation of the knowledge already acquired and in-depth research, specialized knowledge related to Chinese characters of common use in the countryside, the operation of an abacus, bookkeeping, news reporting, literature and art, health, etc., is also imparted to raise the young people's cultural level. After studying in the night school, many who did not know bookkeeping before have become production team accountants. A young intellectual of the Hsiakuan brigade in the past wrote mass-criticism articles lacking in substance and in fluency. Now, his mass-criticism articles not only read smoothly but show depth in thinking. They serve well the purpose of giving the enemy a good lashing and the masses an education.

Agricultural Technical Course: With Chairman Mao's personally formulated "8-point code" for agriculture taken as fundamental teaching material, actual local conditions are associated with an explanation about production technique and scientific farming knowledge. When Tafang production brigade was engaged in cotton plant topping in the summer of this year, the political night schools associated agricultural production with a lecture on cotton field management technique by invited technical personnel. This arrangement not only helps to add to the young people's agricultural, scientific and technical knowledge but also accelerates the pace of cotton topping and trimming.

Military Course: An illustrative talk on domestic and international events, general military knowledge and militia training techniques enables the young people to foster relatively firmly the concept of war preparedness and to have some important operational skills at their fingertips.

Due to overall arrangements for political night school courses, the night school study program is getting richer and richer in content and more and more dynamic in form. The young people's interest in study is ever deepening.

(3) To develop the spirit of self-reliance and solve the problem of the teaching force locally:

Where do the teachers operating political night schools come from? How should instruction be given? In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching about "officers teaching privates, privates teaching officers and privates teaching one another," the mass self-education method was adopted to solve the teacher problem. Political lessons are mainly given by the leadership of the brigade Party branch. Sometimes, old Party members and old poor and lower-middle peasants are invited over to recount their family history, village history and the two-line-struggle history of the brigade concerned.

For cultural lessons, teachers of neighboring middle and junior middle schools are engaged, or comrades with a relatively good showing in a certain field are chosen as teachers from among young people.

For agricultural technique lessons, agricultural technical personnel of brigades and teams and old poor peasants with practical experience are chosen.

For military lessons, brigade militia company commanders are appointed. Sometimes, armed cadres of the commune and the local garrison forces are invited over to prepare the relevant lessons.

To insure the quality of teaching and in the light of syllabus arrangements, the school affairs committees of the night schools of various brigades give advance notice of the preparation of lessons by teachers and associate practice with the fixing of the content of lectures. Having regard to a process that students must go through in digesting knowledge, the political night schools of Ch'anghsing brigade constantly put students through questioning and examinations, and some arrangements are allotted after class.

(4) To develop the revolutionary study style of combining theory with practice and, seek practical results instead of observing formalism.

In the practice of running political night schools, various brigades have done everything possible to achieve integration of study and production. In July last year, Wafang production brigade was hit by a serious hailstorm. Crops in over 1,590 mow of land were ruined. In the face of the natural calamity, the political night school organized everyone to study Chairman Mao's teaching, "Self-reliance and hard struggle" and study the heroic deeds of the poor and lower-middle peasants in their learning from Tachai and in overcoming natural calamities. The following day, the students took the lead in heading for the anti-calamity forefront and joined the poor and lower-middle peasants in a major production and self-help effort. They not only replanted all the ruined fields but also strengthened manure application control. A relatively good harvest was scored for autumn crops. Also, a sum of over $37,000 was realized through sideline production. Many more farm tools were bought. Various brigades also insisted on integrating study with political movements.

In the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign, the youths studied Chairman Mao's directives and discussed Party documents in the night school on the one hand, and, on the other, went deep into the midst of various production teams to join the masses in checking the history and current situation of class struggle and line struggle. A large host of material was acquired for a comprehensive analysis and study. A boost was given to the penetrating development of the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign.

Many poor and lower-middle peasants said in praise, "Political night schools are well run. Young people have raised their consciousness, and acted as pace-setters in the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign. As the people change their thinking, the earth also changes its mantle."

(A joint investigation by the Reporting Group of the Revolutionary Committee of Peichen hsien and a reporter of the Liaoning Youth magazine.)

* * *

COMMUNIST YOUTH LEAGUE

Warmly Help CYL Cadres Grow Up Continuously

- Experience of CCP Ch'ingho hsien committee in strengthening ideological building of the CYL leading group

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 18, 1972)

In line with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Cadres are a decisive factor, once the political line is determined. Therefore, it is our fighting task to train large numbers of new cadres in a planned way," the CCP committee of Ch'ingho hsien, Hopei Province, conscientiously educates the CYL cadres in the Party's basic line and gives them warm-hearted help in building up their abilities in the course of practice, thereby increasing the fighting strength of the CYL organization.

The Party Committee Pays Close Attention To Training CYL Cadres

The overwhelming majority of the cadres of the CYL organizations at various levels in Ch'ingho hsien are newborn elements who emerged during the great proletarian cultural revolution. Coming from good families, they work vigorously and enthusiastically. Some leading members of the hsien committee once thought: "With this group of cadres doing CYL work, we can rest assured." So, they slackened the ideological building of the CYL leading group.

When he came the first time to stay and work in Ch'inwa brigade, Comrade Yen Lu-liang, secretary of the hsien committee, neglected ideological education for the CYL cadres. Work improved but the foundation was not consolidated. The second time he came here, he drew on the lesson he learned the last time he was here. He not only gave help in work but paid close attention to raising the consciousness of the CYL cadres in line struggle. CYL work remained very active.

Comrade Yen Lu-liang was deeply impressed by the lesson learned by the CYL branch of Ch'inwa brigade: The high or low consciousness of the line struggle the CYL cadres have and the good or poor style they adopt are the key to whether Chairman Mao's proletarian line for building the CYL can be implemented. Only by strengthening ideological building can the CYL cadres lead the broad masses of CYL members and youths to advance along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Accordingly, at a meeting of the hsien committee, he proposed further strengthening the ideological building of the CYL leading group. All agreed to his proposal.

Immediately after that, the hsien committee held a study class attended by secretaries of commune Party committees and secretaries of brigade Party branches, and raised their understanding of the importance of training and educating the CYL cadres. After that, Party organizations at all levels put

the training and education of CYL cadres on the agenda of routine work, giving an impetus to the smooth development of various items of CYL work.

Arm the CYL Cadres with Chairman Mao's Line of Building the CYL

Most of the CYL cadres in Ch'ingho hsien have not done CYL work before and so are inexperienced in practical work. At a meeting, they raised 54 questions as to what should be done.

The hsien committee was of the opinion that the most fundamental cause of these questions was that the CYL cadres still did not have high consciousness of the line struggle and did not know clearly how to act on Chairman Mao's line of building the CYL.

In view of this state of affairs, the hsien committee followed Chairman Mao's instruction "Carry out education in ideology and political line," and organized the CYL cadres to study the series of Chairman Mao's important instructions on the orientation of the youth movement and on the nature and tasks of the CYL. It also led the CYL to go deeply into realities to make investigations and to deepen their understanding of Chairman Mao's line of building the CYL.

Li Su-jung, secretary of the CYL committee of Kohsienchuang commune, once failed to distinguish between "putting techniques in command" and learning techniques for the sake of the revolution, and feared that organizing the youths to learn knowledge of agricultural production would result in "mistakes of the line," and so she dared not grasp activities of productive skills. Upon discovering this idea, Chang Jui-feng, secretary of the commune Party committee, went with her to make an investigation in Chouchiana brigade. This brigade had 157 laborers, of whom 92 were young people. But, only five of these young people knew how to do farm work. Facts made Li Su-jung understand that CYL members could not take over the burden of the revolution before they became red ideologically and "expert" technically. She actively mobilized the youths to criticize the revisionist fallacies trumpeted by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and organized them to learn farming skills, giving an impetus to agricultural production.

Ch'ingho hsien committee also pays attention to helping the CYL cadres sum up experience and raise their consciousness in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the Party's various policies. The secretary of a commune CYL committee feared committing mistakes of the Right and therefore could not treat correctly the sons and daughters who could be educated [the sons and daughters of those who had committed crimes or mistakes]. The responsible comrade of the hsien committee got together with him to study the Party's proletarian policy of "paying attention to class composition but not taking it as the only criterion, and putting the stress on political performance." After raising the policy level, this CYL cadre made strenuous efforts to do well the work on the sons and daughters who could be educated, and promptly recruited them into the CYL if they had good political performance and really had attained the target of the CYL membership.

Old Cadres Set Examples by Leading the CYL Cadres

Ch'ingho hsien committee also adopts the method of making the old cadres lead the new, and helps the CYL cadres build up their abilities in the course of practice.

The principal leading members of the hsien committee and the Party organizations of the commune and the brigades take responsibilities separately for the CYL cadres and give them concrete guidance. They often hear reports made by the CYL cadres on their study, thinking and work, and teach them relevant lessons by verbal instructions and personal demonstrations.

Yu Ai-ch'un, secretary of the CYL committee of Sunchuang commune, was a new cadre. She lacked working experience and could not carry out CYL work well. Comrade Ts'ui Tung-chih, secretary of the Party committee, went with her to stay and work in a brigade which lagged behind and to investigate the history of struggle between the two lines in this brigade, and led her to apply the Marxist-Leninist stand, view and method in analyzing and solving problems, thereby raising her consciousness of the struggle between the two lines. He also helped her in learning the method of using the point to set the whole situation in motion, thereby solving the "knotty" problems of this brigade. During this period of time, he often called the secretaries of the Party branches of the 14 brigades of the whole commune together, told them his experience in helping the CYL cadres, and induced them to show concern for the growth of the CYL cadres.

In view of the characteristic that the CYL cadres lacked experience of class struggle and line struggle, the hsien committee assigns some CYL cadres to the struggle-criticism-transformation campaign in the rural areas and boldly trains them in the ability to work independently on the first line during the three great revolutionary movements. When they have made achievements in work, it helps them find shortcomings; when they meet with difficulties in work, it helps them solicit opinions; when problems crop up in their work, it gets together with them in summing up experience.

When Ch'ienwei brigade set up a farm-work experiment team, the Party branch assigned this task to the secretary of the CYL branch. At the beginning, for the purpose of gaining personal "fame," he went away from the normal track of serving agriculture. Upon discovering this situation, the Party branch promptly helped him through education and corrected his orientation. Later, he got together with the youths to make more than 500 experiments on cultivation of fine strains in the light of the needs of agricultural production, supplying the state with more than 180,000 catties of a fine strain. The whole commune had fine strains of such crops as maize, sorghum and cotton. The per-mow output of cotton and grain increased remarkably.

The hsien committee also adopts the method of making report tours, inviting some people in and sending some people out for the purpose, thereby popularizing the experience of some CYL branches and universally raising the ideological consciousness of the CYL cadres and building up their abilities to exercise leadership.

Put the CYL Cadres under the Supervision by the Masses

The hsien committee also learns this from practice: The broad masses of CYL cadres live among the masses and so the masses know best their ideological conditions. Only by putting the CYL cadres under the supervision by the masses will the training and education of the CYL cadres by the hsien have a broad base among the masses and will it be possible to quicken ideological building of the CYL leading group. For this reason, in unfolding the CYL work, the hsien committee pays particular attention to winning the support by the poor and lower-middle peasants. When selecting CYL cadres and recruiting CYL membership, it asks the poor and lower-middle peasants to evaluate their qualifications; in summing up the work done, it solicits criticism and suggestions from the poor and lower-middle peasants.

For some time in the past, the secretary of the CYL committee of Hsiehlu commune set most of his time in the office and seldom participated in collective productive labor so that his work did not develop penetratingly. When the commune CYL committee launched an open-door rectification, an old poor peasant criticized him squarely and gave him an iron spade, exhorting him to take firm hold of this spade, never to separate himself from politics, production and the masses, but to preserve forever the natural color of the laboring people. With the help by the old poor peasants, this CYL cadre improved his style of leadership and went often to the basic level to participate in labor and to investigate the conditions there. He gained the initiative in work.

- Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent and
Jen-min Jih-pao reporter

* * *

ALLOCATION OF INCOME

A Production Team in Shansi Pays Simultaneous Attention to Long-Term and Immediate Interests

- Mapi production brigade correctly treats contradiction between investment in capital construction and distribution of current year's income among commune members

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 18, 1972)

Mapi brigade in Tuants'un commune of P'ingyao hsien, Shansi Province, correctly handles the contradiction between investment in farmland capital construction and distribution of the current year's income among the commune members. Since 1969, this brigade has built a few dozen water conservation projects and completed them with supplementary works without asking any loan of money from the state. It has also realized the distribution plan every year.

In this brigade, after the farmland capital construction got started, a few cadres suggested carrying out construction work all at once. The Party branch of this brigade, while agreeing that capital construction was an important factor in developing production and should be carried out on a big scale, regularly and actively, maintained that these capital construction projects must be carried out in their order of urgency and importance and in a planned way and not in an impractical way, and that not too much work should be carried out at the same time so as to avoid over-expenditure.

In the three years from 1969 to 1971, this brigade built by stages a 5-li long tunnel to conduct water, a 6-li long canal, and a big well of 20 meters deep and 3.5 meters in diameter to collect underground water. It also opened up 500 mow of Tachai-type fields of a high standard on the hills where loss of water and soil was serious. A small reservoir was largely completed. A plan was drawn up to materialize irrigation of farmland by water conservation projects within three to five years.

In the course of building the capital construction projects of farmland irrigation, the brigade leadership adhered to the policy of "chiefly letting the production teams do the work, building small projects and bringing profits in the same year," and combined long-term interests with immediate interests. In this way, water conservation projects were built every year, profits were brought about every year, and the plan of distribution among commune members was fulfilled every year.

In the course of building the capital construction projects of farmland and water conservation, this brigade constantly adheres to the spirit of frugality and the principle of self-reliance, and works with its own efforts to make devices, bricks, cement, lime, tools and explosives, reducing expenses and enlightening the burden on the masses of commune members.

For instance, in this brigade, water had to be conducted from a stream 20 li away, and 10,000 cement tubes of one meter long were needed. If these tubes were to be purchased at 6 yuan each, 10,000 tubes would cost 60,000 yuan, which would be more than 20 percent of the total income of the whole brigade, and this would disrupt distribution of the current year's income for commune members. Later, they bought some scrap iron and timber at 100 yuan or so and made eight molds for making cement tubes. Taking advantage of the fact that stones were plentiful on both banks of the river that flowed past this brigade, they gathered stone for making cement, and produced cement tubes. Production of each cement tube cost 2 yuan. 40,000 yuan was saved under this item alone.

To guarantee that there are enough funds for the capital construction of farmland and water conservation, this brigade, while insuring sufficient labor force and capital for agricultural production, makes strenuous efforts to develop side-occupations, which may bring about an income of 30,000 to 50,000 yuan a year.

This brigade actively helps the masses of commune members in developing proper family side-occupations. In this way, even if the capital construction of farmland and water conservation may involve greater expenses and yet if the commune members' family side-occupations have developed, the commune members' life will not be affected. In the past three years, the commune members were supplied with more than 1,800 piglings, more than 600 lambs and more than 400 rabbits. Each year, one family earned an average income of more than 70 yuan from the raising of pigs, sheep, chickens and rabbits. As a result of the development of such side-occupations as pig and sheep raising, more than 100,000 tan of good manure was supplied for agricultural production every year.

In the past three years in this brigade, thanks to the planned progress of the farmland capital construction and the correct handling of the contradiction between the investment in farmland capital construction and the distribution of the current year for the masses, construction work was carried out with greater, faster, better and more economical results, grain and cotton output increased year after year, and the commune members also earned greater income year after year.

- Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent

* * *

STEEL PRODUCTION

Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin Top Steel Production Plan

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 18, 1972)

peking, shanghai and tientsin have fulfilled the 1972 state steel and rolled steel plans ahead of time, along with an increase in varieties and lower consumption of material and electricity.

cadres of peking's metallurgical departments strengthened their leadership at the grassroots level this year. leading members of the party committee of the experimental steel plant under the capital iron and steel company have spent much time working beside the furnaces to help solve problems in production. the party committee secretary joined the steel-makers in achieving high output during the high-temperature, rainy season. a mass drive for more and better steel in the plant resulted in fulfilment of the annual state plan 50 days ahead of schedule.

in a mass campaign to lower costs and raise output, the party committee of the capital iron and steel company led the workers, technicians and cadres in making technical innovations. they succeeded in shortening the time needed for auxiliary work in making every heat of steel from 11 minutes to eight. without increasing manpower or equipment, the company topped its annual plan 17 days ahead of schedule. it has achieved marked increases in steel output for three years running. peking added 46 new varieties of steel this year.

shanghai's steel and rolled steel output in the first eleven months of this year hit an all-time high. the workers also devised methods to improve quality and turned out new varieties needed by the state. the rate of standard electric furnace steel and steel ingots was the highest ever, and that for rolled steel rose from 98.91 per cent last year to 99.18 per cent. the city's iron and steel enterprises have this year trial-produced more than 1,000 new varieties of steel and steel products and other metals.

a city-wide mass movement to learn from the advanced has given impetus to production. the party organizations at all levels in the iron and steel enterprises have encouraged the workers to make technical innovations and tap the production potential. the shanghai no. 5 steel plant had a marked increase in output this year without adding manpower. its experience has been spread by the shanghai metallurgical industry bureau.

north china's tientsin city registered a steady rise in the output of quality steel and overfulfilled this year's plan for such major products as steel and rolled steel. the city also trial-produced 181 new products.

leading members of the party committee of the tientsin metallurgical bureau and party organizations at grassroots levels went to the workshops at the beginning of the year. they studied chairman mao's teachings with the workers and helped them sum up experience. in the first quarter of 1972, the workers topped the record for steel and rolled steel and completed 27.5 per cent of the year's plan. by the end of october, the tientsin no. 2 steel plant had turned out 15,800 tons more steel than in the whole of last year. the plant also increased the life span of side and top blown converters 14.7 per cent and 53.4 per cent, respectively, over the corresponding 1971 period. in the last quarter it has so far topped 28 records for output, life span of converters and other items.

TECHNICAL INNOVATIONS

Technical Innovations in North China City

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Dec. 18, 1972)

a group of 69 factories in the north china industrial city of tangshan fulfilled their 1972 production plans anywhere from one month to one quarter ahead of schedule. the city's total industrial output value from january to november was 7.2 per cent higher than the same 1971 period, thanks to the 1,800 technical innovations introduced since the beginning of 1972. costs were reduced and varieties increased, while quality improved.

the tangshan rolling stock plant organized a 25-member worker-cadre-technician group to transform its external grinding machines, double housing planing machines and 35 other pieces of equipment. this helped the plant meet the needs of the expanding railway system. the group also designed and made 52 pieces of general and special equipment raising productivity many fold.

the city's engineers and technicians are an important factor in the innovations campaign. together with workers and other technicians, the chief engineer of the tangshan rolling stock plant, liu wei-nien, improved the heating treatment of the crank shaft of diesel engine and improved quality. the chief engineer of the tangshan steel plant, hsiao lai-chao, went to the converter workshop and adopted a new method for building the lining of the converters after making many joint experiments with the workers. this reduced labour intensity and saved half the raw material. work efficiency was doubled.

in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, the workers of the steel plant tested a method they devised for sintering grain ore. it provided 75 per cent more grain ore with 3,000 tons less coal annually. the workers shortened every heat of the pure oxygen top-blown converters by adding two more oxygen openings. technicians and miners of a pit of the kailuan coal mines used silicon rectifiers to operate their shaft winches. it is safer and raised the elevation capacity.

GOOD HARVEST

North China Area Reports Record Harvest Despite Severe Drought

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Dec. 18, 1972)

the shihchiachuang administrative region of hopei province on the north china plain wrested a record grain harvest this year from the severest drought in half a century.

grain output averaged more than 4.2 tons per hectare, though rainfall was 150mm below average from spring through autumn.

over 500 small reservoirs dried up, while the water level of five bigger ones was too low for use. twelve of the 19 major irrigation canals in the area ran dry. the situation was worsened by a general lowering of the water table in the plains. mountain villages had difficulty in finding water even for drinking.

hydrological data and the recollection of old people give 1920 as the last time a drought of comparable magnitude hit the area. the 1920 disaster caused a general crop failure and mass exodus from the villages.

under the leadership of communist party organizations at various levels, the peasants and their cadres waged a tenacious struggle against the drought this year, relying on the collective strength of the people's communes.

a factor contributing to their success was the large numbers of farm improvement projects built previously. this is of particular importance for the shihchiachuang area, with its 17 rural counties, which used to suffer alternately from drought in spring and water-logging in autumn.

shortly after liberation, the peasants, under the guidance of the communist party, entered agricultural cooperatives and then, in 1958, people's communes. through organized efforts, they built reservoirs and terraced fields in hilly areas and levelled the land and built pump wells on the plains. all this helped the area to raise its grain output in 1965 to three tons per hectare, equal to the target set for such areas in the national programme for agricultural development.

the great proletarian cultural revolution gave fresh impetus to this development. grain yield per hectare surpassed 3.75 tons in both 1970 and 1971.

in normal years, over 80 per cent of the farmland is irrigated. up to last year, the area had turned 366,000 hectares into high yield fields despite drought or excessive rain -- roughly one hectare for every 15 people of the rural population.

a survey of chengting, luancheng and kaocheng counties and the farming districts around shihchiachuang city shows that an average wheat yield of over three tons per hectare was reaped last summer on 66,000 hectares. even without the autumn harvest, this outstripped the target set in the national programme for agricultural development.

as the dry spell continued, over 80,000 hectares of land were cut from water supply. half of the 47,000 pump wells worked below capacity for lack of water and 7,000 of them dried up.

more than a million people joined the fight under the slogan: "big is the drought, but bigger are our efforts to wrest a good harvest". they dug deeper into the dried-up stream beds and wells and tried to find new water sources. they built altogether more than 5,000 new pump wells, improved 5,000 old ones and sank over 2,000 pond-size wells. this expanded the irrigated acreage.

the mountain dwellers faced even greater threats and met the challenge by carrying water to the fields with shoulder-poles and pails. more than 200,000 people took part in this campaign every day during the sowing season. their determination was expressed in a folk song: "let the king of rain who tries to deny us water gnash his teeth. we'll get a good harvest with shoulder-poles."

no small part as played by the workers of the area, who applied the general principle of "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor". large quantities of chemical fertilizer, insecticides and farm machinery were sent to the rural areas to help get a good harvest.

the shihchiachuang administrative region provided the peasants with 77 per cent as many farm diesel engines this year as it did during the previous 22 post-liberation years. this helped to increase the number of pump wells and improve their operation.

factories run by shulu county and its communes provided more than 7,100 diesel engines, electric motors, pumps and other farm machines, as well as large quantities of parts and accessories.

all the counties sent workers' teams to the fields to help maintain the machines and thus contributed to the fight against drought.

DROUGHT FIGHTING

North China Hsien Overcomes Drought

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Dec. 18, 1972)

kaocheng county in the middle of the north china plain was badly hit by drought, insect pests and heavy storms this year. the peasants, however, relied on the collective strength of the people's communes and fought tenaciously to get a good harvest.

the county's 36,000 hectares grown to food grain averaged 6 tons per hectare, compared with 5 tons last year. five communes reaped as much as 7.5 tons per hectare. apart from an 8 per cent additional grain supply for the commune members, the county had a surplus of 7,000 tons to be stored, a 50 per cent increase over 1971.

the county was attacked by a seven-month-long drought, the most severe in half a century. rivers trickled and wells dried up. the water table sank two metres below normal. then in early august, half of the county was hit by heavy storms, and crops were plagued by corn stalk borers, cotton bollworms and army worms.

"i have never seen a longer drought or heavier storms in my life," said a 70-year-old peasant. local people recalled the days in 1942 when kaocheng had a famine following a drought which was light compared to the current one. many peasants went begging, and whole families fled elsewhere. "we never expected such good harvests with so much worse weather now," veteran peasants said.

since liberation and especially since the establishment of people's communes in 1958, the peasants have built an irrigation system of 5,000 pump wells and numerous ditches. this irrigates the county's 53,000 hectares.

the weather forecast last winter of serious drought set all the communes checking up their water conservancy facilities. they found that the 5,000 wells could give only a total of 200 million tons of water annually. but the county needs 400 million tons. the wells were shallow and not well distributed.

led by the county party committee, the departments concerned mapped out a plan to improve the shallow wells and dig more wells of medium depth and some deep ones.

the communes and brigades bought 15 well-drilling machines, and the county and commune-run farm machinery plants improved those they already had. more than 2,000 commune members went to work in shifts day and night.

the speed of well-sinking this year was greater than ever. from last winter to october this year, the county sank 1,500 wells, equal to all the wells sunk from 1961 to 1970.

communes and brigades also used their collective funds to buy 500 diesel engines and other pumping machinery this year. the county's 2,000 production teams had two to three electric motors and diesel engines each.

the commune members deepened the shallow wells, extended the pipes and built more pumping stations to bring up more water. a total of 370 million tons of water were drawn. wheat was watered seven to twelve times.

when everything seemed to be very promising, 17 communes were struck one night in august by strong winds that caused severe damage to 24,000 hectares of maize, millet and sorghum. but the commune members went to the fields early next morning to straighten the plants one by one. some places were replanted. the commune party secretaries and the leading cadres at all levels fought at the side of the commune members day and night for three days. after that they strengthened field management and applied fertilizer. summer output was 20 per cent higher than last year's, and the autumn harvest was over 10 per cent more.

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
****

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Chinese Table Tennis Team Leaves Vienna for Home

(NCNA-English Vienna, Dec. 17, 1972)

the chinese table tennis team with fu chao-lou as leader and da chung as deputy leader left here for home today after concluding its friendly visit to austria.

franz linhart, secretary of the austrian table tennis association, was among those who saw off the chinese guests at the airport.

wang yueh-yi, chinese ambassador to austria, was also present.

during its stay in austria, the chinese team took part in the 34th international table tennis championships of austria 1972. it also visited some places in austria and held friendly matches with local teams, to the warm welcome of the spectators.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Tientsin Soiree in Honor of Samdech and Madame Sihanouk

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Dec. 18, 1972)

the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee arranged a soiree today in honour of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, madame sihanouk and other distinguished cambodian guests. hsieh hsueh-kung, chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, accompanied the guests.

attending the soiree were ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of the national united front and the royal government of national union of cambodia, sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the r.g.n.u.c., and madame sarin chhak, and chea san, minister of justice and judicial reforms, who had made a special trip to tientsin to have the audience of samdech sihanouk.

present were also general duong sam ol, minister of military equipment and armament, and other distinguished cambodian guests who are accompanying samdech sihanouk on his visit to tientsin.

accompanying the distinguished guests at the soiree were also leading members of the municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's liberation army units stationed in tientsin, including wu tai, wang man-tien, wang yuan-ho and chao wu-cheng.

samdech and madame sihanouk, special envoy ieng sary and the other distinguished cambodian guests were greeted by a standing ovation when they entered the theatre in the company of hsieh hsueh-kung. tientsin artists presented songs composed by samdech sihanouk "remembrance of china", "long live people's china, long live chairman mao exclamation" and "oh exclamation china, my beloved second motherland exclamation" as well as other songs and dances. at the end of the performance samdech and madame sihanouk, special envoy ieng sary and other guests went on stage, shook hands with the artists and presented them with a basket of flowers and souvenirs, congratulating them on their successful performance.

this morning samdech and madame sihanouk, special envoy ieng sary and other cambodian guests, accompanied by hsieh hsueh-kung, visited the tientsin bicycle factory and were warmly welcomed by the workers. the samdech spoke warmly of the products of the workers' hard work.

chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao and his wife yang ling also accompanied samdech and madame sihanouk and the other guests on the visit and at the performance.

CHINA AND CEYLON

Anniversary of First China-Sri Lanka Rice-Rubber Trade Agreement Marked in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 18, 1972)

chinese vice-minister of foreign trade chou hua-min hosted a banquet here this evening to mark the 20th anniversary of the conclusion of the first rice-rubber trade agreement between the people's republic of china and the republic of sri lanka.

sri lanka ambassador to china r.l.a.i. karannagoda and his wife, counsellor of the sri lanka embassy in peking n.m.m.i. hussain and his wife, and other embassy officials attended the banquet.

the banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

in his toast, chou hua-min said: there exist traditional friendship and trade contacts between the chinese and sri lanka people. sri lanka broke through imperialist embargo and blockade twenty years ago to sign with china the first rice-rubber trade agreement and to supply us with rubber, thus extending a valuable support to china. for this we express our heartfelt thanks.

he added that for 20 years "the continuous development of trade and economic relations between our two countries has further promoted the friendship between the two countries. we firmly believe that with the continuous efforts of both sides, the friendly relations and cooperation between china and sri lanka will ever grow day by day. the economic and trade relations based on equality and mutual benefit and on the mutual and complementary exchange of needed goods will certainly bring forth exuberant fruit."

ambassador r.l.a.i. karannagoda said that an important stage in the relations between sri lanka and china was set by the signing of the trade agreement in 1952. "thereby sri lanka demonstrated its will to assert in action its status as a fully independent and sovereign nation," he pointed out.

the ambassador said: "today china, under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung, is building a new china, and sri lanka under the leadership of madame sirimavo bandaranaike is building a new sri lanka. remembering and celebrating a trade agreement of twenty years ago is worthwhile only because we hope, and are indeed confident, that trade between the two countries will continue to grow, and the links between us will continue to be strengthened."

attending the banquet were leading members of departments concerned including chang tsan-ming, yeh cheng-chang, wang ming-chun, yen chia-hua, chou chiu-yen and kuo tung-chun.

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Calls on Sri Lanka Prime Minister

(NCNA-English Colombo, Dec. 18, 1972)

the chinese government trade delegation led by pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, this morning called on mrs. sirimavo bandaranaike, prime minister of the republic of sri lanka. they had a cordial and friendly talk.

present on the occasion were illangaratne, minister of foreign and internal trade, and dr. kelegama, permanent secretary to the ministry of foreign and internal trade.

chinese ambassador ma tzu-ching was also present.

later on, minister pai hsiang-kuo and members of the delegation called on minister illangaratne. then talks were held between the two ministers which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

FOREIGN DIPLOMATS

Foreign Diplomatic Envoys Give Banquet to Thank Chinese Foreign Ministry for Yangtze Tour

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 18, 1972)

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china gave a banquet here this evening to thank the chinese foreign ministry for organizing them and their wives to tour chungking, wuhan and the yangtze gorges in autumn.

present were foreign minister chi peng-fei, vice-foreign ministers chiao kuan-hua, chung hsi-tung, ma wen-po, ho ying, fu hao and yu chan, assistant foreign minister wang hai-jung; lin chia-mei, hsu han-ping, liu chin-lin, wang hao, tso yi and chiao ling; leading members of other departments concerned, and staff members who had accompanied the envoys on the tour.

nepalese ambassador to china ranadhir subba and vice-minister ho ying proposed toasts at the banquet, which was permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Liao Cheng-chih Meets and Fetes Director of "Hokkaido Shimbun"

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 18, 1972)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, this evening met and gave a dinner for toshio kamiseki, director of "hokkaido shimbun" of japan, and his assistants tadao yamashita, takao kitahora, masaaki gunji and nobuhiko tobita, as well as the paper's resident correspondent in peking yutaka kono. they had a friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including sun ping-hua, shan ta-chi and chiang cheng-tsung.

Japanese Guests Leave Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 18, 1972)

kunihiko sasaki, president of the japanese fuji bank, and five other japanese guests left here for southern china by air today before going home.

the japanese friends arrived in peking on december 12 on a visit at the invitation of the bank of china.

during their stay in peking, they met liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, liu hsi-wen, a leading member of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and keng tao-ming, acting general manager of the bank of china.

the two banks had held talks on business.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Peking Ceremony Welcomes Korean Army Volleyball Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 18, 1972)

a welcome ceremony was held at the peking workers' indoor stadium here this evening in honour of the visiting "february 8" men's volleyball team of the people's army of the democratic people's republic of korea.

it was held under the auspices of the chinese ministry of national defence and physical culture and sports commission and was followed by a friendly match between the chinese team and the visiting team.

wang shu-sheng, vice-minister of national defence, wang meng, minister of the physical culture and sports commission, li ta, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department, attended the welcome ceremony and watched the match. they met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the visiting team's leader gang il hong and deputy leader jong sang gol.

among those attending the ceremony and watching the match were li jae pil, charge d'affaires ad interim of the d.p.r.k. embassy here, senior colonel jang rae hyen, military attache of the embassy, and leading members of chinese organizations concerned.

the peking workers' indoor stadium this evening was permeated with an atmosphere of militant friendship and close unity of the two peoples and armies of china and korea. the volleyball players of the two countries filed into the arena with clasped hands to the warm applause of 14,000 spectators. both teams displayed a fighting spirit and good skills. the chinese team won 3:2.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Chou En-lai, Chang Chun-chiao and Keng Piao Meet Comrade Le Duc Tho and Other Vietnamese Comrades

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 17, 1972)

[illegible] chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council, chang chun-chiao, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, and keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, this afternoon met with le duc tho, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and special adviser to minister xuan thuy, head of the delegation of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam to the paris conference on viet nam.

comrade le duc tho gave an account of the excellent situation in the vietnamese people's struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, and expressed the iron will of the vietnamese people to fight for the realization of their noble national aspirations.

premier chou en-lai spoke highly of the victories won by the heroic vietnamese people and expressed support for the correct stand of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam at the paris talks.

premier chou en-lai pointed out that the viet nam question should be settled at an early date on the basis of respect for the vietnamese people's basic national rights. so long as the united states does not stop its war of aggression against viet nam and the vietnamese people continue to fight on, the chinese people will firmly continue their support until complete victory is won, the premier declared.

present on the occasion were ngo thuyen, d.r.v.n. ambassador to china, nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, and diplomatic officials of the two embassies in peking.

present were chinese vice-foreign minister han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign trade li chiang, and leading members of departments concerned, including shen chien, lu wei-chao, liang feng and kao chien-chung.

comrade le duc tho arrived in peking by air this morning on his way home from paris.

he was greeted at the airport by comrades chang chun-chiao, han nien-lung, shen chien and others.

present at the airport were truong chinh, hoang van hoan, nghiem xuan yem, ly ban, ngo thuyen, nguyen van quang and other vietnamese comrades.

Comrades Chou En-lai, Chang Chun-chiao and Keng Piao Meet Vietnamese Comrades Truong Chinh, Hoang Van Hoan, Nghiem Xuan Yem and Nguyen Thi Thap

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 17, 1972)

chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council, chang chun-chiao, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, and keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, this afternoon met with truong chinh, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and chairman of the standing committee of the national assembly, hoang van hoan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national assembly, nghiem xuan yem, minister and standing vice-chairman of the central agricultural commission, and the staff of the delegation of the viet nam workers' party, the national assembly and government of the democratic republic of viet nam led by chairman truong chinh, as well as the delegation of the viet nam women's union led by nguyen thi thap, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the d.r.v.n. national assembly and president of the viet nam women's union.

the meeting proceeded in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere.

other vietnamese comrades present on the occasion were ly ban, vice-minister of foreign trade of the d.r.v.n., who is now in peking, ngo thuyen, d.r.v.n. ambassador to china, nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, and diplomatic officials of the two embassies in peking.

present were chinese vice-foreign minister han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign trade li chiang and leading members of departments concerned, including shen chien,, lu wei-chao, liang feng and kao chien-chung.

Comrade Chang Chun-chiao Gives Banquet in Honor of Vietnamese Comrades-in-Arms

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 17, 1972)

comrade
chang chun-chiao gave a banquet here this evening in honour of vietnamese comrades-in-arms.

among the guests were comrades truong chinh, hoang van hoan, and nghiem xuan yem and the staff of the delegation of the viet nam workers' party, the national assembly and government of the democratic republic of viet nam; comrade le duc tho and his party; the delegation of the viet nam women's union with nguyen thi thap as its leader; ly ban, ngo thuyen and nguyen van quang and other vietnamese comrades.

present were comrades keng piao, hu yu-chih, han nien-lung, li chiang, shen chien, ou tang-liang, lu wei-chao, liang feng, kao chien-chung, tien shu-chien and others.

an atmqsphere of fraternal friendship pervaded the banquet.

Comrade Le Duc Tho Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 18, 1972)

comrade
le duc tho and his party left here for home by special plane this morning.

they were seen off at the airport by comrades chang chun-chiao, han nien-lung, shen chien, lu wei-chao, liang feng and kao chien-chung.

also present were vietnamese comrades truong chinh, hoang van hoan, nguyen thi thap, nghiem xuan yem, ly ban, ngo thuyen and nguyen van quang.

Truong Chinh, Hoang Van Hoan, Nguyen Thi Thap and Other Vietnamese Comrades Leave Peking for Moscow

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 18, 1972)

comrades truong chinh and hoang van hoan and the delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the national assembly and government of the democratic republic of viet nam led by comrade truong chinh left here for moscow by special plane this morning.

the delegation of the viet nam women's union led by comrade nguyen thi thap left on the same plane.

they were seen off at the airport by comrades chang chun-chiao, hu yu-chih, han nien-lung, shen chien, ou tang-liang, lu wei-chao, liang feng, kao chien-chung and tien shu-chien.

among the vietnamese comrades present were ly ban, ambassador ngo thuyen and ambassador nguyen van quang.

a.a. brezhnev, charge d'affaires ad interim of the soviet embassy in peking, was present.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Metallurgical Delegation Leaves Bucharest for Home

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Dec. 18, 1972)

the delegation of the chinese ministry of metallurgical industry led by minister chen shao-kun left here yesterday for home after concluding its friendly visit to romania.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by nicolae agachi and ion nita, romanian minister, and vice-minister, of metallurgical industry, and others.

chang hai-feng, chinese ambassador to romania, and nikola profi, albanian ambassador to romania, were also present.

during its stay in romania, the chinese delegation visited the bases of iron and steel industry in galati and hunedoara as well as other steel and metallurgical plants. it was accorded cordial reception and warm welcome by leading members and local masses there.

CHINA AND US

Chinese Scientists' Delegation Left New York for Home

(NCNA-English New York, Dec. 16, 1972)

the chinese scientists' delegation with pei shih-chang as head and pai chieh-fu as deputy head left here for home this evening.

present at the airport were dr. jeremy j. stone, director of the federation of american scientists, other american friends and wang jun-sheng, chinese deputy permanent representative to the united nations.

the delegation arrived in the united states for a friendly visit on november 20 at the invitation of the committee on scholarly communications with the people's republic of china and the federation of american scientists. during their stay in the united states, the chinese scientists toured washington, stony brook, new york, boston, chicago and san francisco, and visited a number of universities, industrial laboratories and other research centers. they were warmly received by many noted american scientists, distinguished scholars and other people. scholarly talks and discussions were held between scientists of the two countries. as a result of the visit, the friendship between the scientists of the two countries has been renewed and strengthened and the mutual understanding between the american and chinese peoples enhanced.

the chinese scientists arrived in new york from san francisco on december 15. during their stay in san francisco, they visited the stanford linear accelerator center and departments of chemistry, physics and computer sciences of stanford university, the stanford industrial park, the lawrence berkeley laboratory, the berkely campus of the university of california and the lawrence hall of science. they were welcomed by the american friends there. luncheons were given in their honour by dr. william f. miller, acting president of stanford university, and dr. albert h. bowker, chancellor of the university of california.

expressing his regrets at being out of san francisco on the occasion, dr. charles j. hitch, president of the university of california, sent a letter to the chinese delegation, welcoming them to visit the university.

the federation of american scientists gave a farewell banquet for the chinese scientists on the evening of december 14 in san francisco. about 100 noted personages from american scientific and educational circles and other friends were present on the occasion.

bidding farewell to the chinese colleagues, dr. marvin l. goldberger, chairman of the federation of american scientists,

quoted a chinese proverb: "a journey of a thousand miles begins with a single step". he looked forward to the further development of mutual contacts and scholarly communications between the american and chinese peoples.

on behalf of the committee on scholarly communications with the people's republic of china, dr. emil l. smith, chairman of the committee, also delivered a farewell speech at the banquet. he emphasized the renewal of old friendship and the establishment of new ones are a real joy to the scientists of both countries. he said, "real friendships never end and they cannot lapse because of separation of distance or time".

replying on behalf of the chinese delegation, professor pei shih-chang thanked the american scientists for the arrangement of the visit. he pointed out that a traditional friendship exists between the chinese and american scientists. their ties of friendship are closely knitted and deeply rooted. new seeds of friendship have now been sown between the two peoples and between the scientists of the two countries. these seeds are sure to grow fast and bear rich fruit, he said.

many telegrams and messages of greetings have been sent to the chinese scientists congratulating them on the success of their visit. among the addressers mentioned at the dinner were dr. philip handler, president of the national academy of sciences, ronald reagan, governor of california, and joseph l. alioto, mayor of san francisco.

before its departure from san francisco, the delegation gave a dinner on the evening of december 13 in honour of the american friends who accompanied it during the visit and to thank them for their assistance.

END

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Technical Information Service
Springfield, Va. 22151

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PRINTED MATTER

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

211

U.S.MAIL

CMP X721231
UNIV ILL CHICAGO CIRCLE
LIB SERIALS SEC
BOX 8198
CHICAGO IL 60680